Changes from AACR2 to RDA: A Comparison of Examples

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Available at http://faculty.washington.edu/aschiff/

This presentation was originally prepared for a pre-conference session of the 2010 BC Library Conference, in Penticton, British Columbia, April 22, 2010. Judith Kuhagen of the Policy and Standards Division of the Library of Congress reviewed a draft of it, made suggestions for improving it, and clarified a number of misunderstandings that I had. She also allowed me to use a few slides that were prepared for training U.S. RDA Test participants on how to record publisher, distributor, and manufacturer data. Joan Biella at the Library of Congress replaced many of my original examples with Hebrew or Yiddish ones for the Association of Jewish Libraries annual convention in Seattle, July 6, 2010.

List of changes to AACR2 instructions available on the JSC website:

http://www.rda-jsc.org/docs/5sec7rev.pdf

MARC 21 changes for RDA:

http://www.loc.gov/marc/RDAinMARC29.html
http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/bdapndxg.html
http://www.loc.gov/marc/authority/adapndxf.html

Note: this is not necessarily a complete list - just those identified during the process of developing RDA.

Each adjacent data element that requires square brackets is enclosed in its own set of square brackets

AACR2 1.0C1

260    $a [Tel Aviv? : $b Sherut li-shemirat ekhut ha-sevivah, $c 1997]

260    $a [S.l. : $b s.n.], $c 1966.

RDA D.1.2.1

260    $a [Tel Aviv?] : $b [Sherut li-shemirat ekhut ha-sevivah], $c [1997]

260    $a [Place of publication not identified] : $b [publisher not identified], $c 1966.

Note: this is not a change initiated by RDA; appendix D reflects a change in ISBD as of the consolidated edition.

When an element ends with an abbreviation followed by a full stop or ends with the mark of omission and the punctuation following that element either is or begins with a full stop, include the full stop that constitutes or begins the prescribed punctuation.

AACR2 1.0C1

250 $a 3. oysg.

260 $a Yerusholayim : $b Hebreisher universiṭeṭ in Yerusholayim, Yidish-opṭeyl, $c c2005.

RDA D.1.2.1

250 $a 3. oysg..

260 $a Yerusholayim : $b Hebreisher universiṭeṭ in Yerusholayim, Yidish-opṭeyl, $c [2005], ©2005.

Note: This example assumes that the edition statement appeared on the prescribed source as "3. oysg."

Note: this is not a change initiated by RDA; appendix D reflects a change in ISBD as of the consolidated edition.

Inaccuracies – Monographs

AACR2 1.0F	RDA 1.7.9, 2.3.1.4
245 10 $a La-anashim she-lo mefinim [sic] 'Arabit [sic] / $c Dan Ben Amots.	245 10 $a La-anashim she-lo mefinim 'Arabit / $c Dan Ben Amots.
246 3_ $a La-anashim she-lo mevinim 'Arvit	246 1_ $i Title should read: $a La-anashim she-lo mevinim 'Arvit

In AACR2 inaccuracies are transcribed followed either by *[sic]* or by *i.e.* and the correction within square brackets. Supply a missing letter or letters in square brackets.

In RDA, inaccuracies are transcribed as they appear on the source of information. If necessary, a note may be made correcting the inaccuracy, and the title as corrected may be recorded as a variant title if it is considered important for access. When transcribing the title proper of a serial or integrating resource, correct obvious typographic errors, and make a note giving the title as it appears on the source of information. In case of doubt about whether the spelling of a word is incorrect, transcribe the spelling as found. Record the title as it appears on the source of information as a variant title if it is considered to be important for access.

Inaccuracies – Monographs

AACR2 1.0F	RDA 1.7.9, 2.3.1.4
245 13 $a ha-Mediniyut shel aspaḳat ḳar[ḳ]aʻ ʻa. y. rashuyot tsiburiyot / $c me-et Ḥ. Darin-Drabḳin.	245 13 $a ha-Mediniyut shel aspaḳat ḳaraʻ ʻa. y. rashuyot tsiburiyot / $c me-et Ḥ. Darin-Drabḳin.
	246 1_ $i Title should read: $a Mediniyut shel aspaḳat ḳarḳaʻ ʻa. y. rashuyot tsiburiyot

In AACR2 we supply a missing letter or letters in square brackets. In RDA, inaccuracies are transcribed as they appear on the source of information. If necessary, a note may be made correcting the inaccuracy, and the title as corrected may be recorded as a variant title if it is considered important for access. When transcribing the title proper of a serial or integrating resource, correct obvious typographic errors, and make a note giving the title as it appears on the source of information. In case of doubt about whether the spelling of a word is incorrect, transcribe the spelling as found. Record the title as it appears on the source of information as a variant title if it is considered to be important for access.

Inaccuracies – Monographs

AACR2 1.0F	RDA 1.7.9, 2.3.1.4
245 13 $a ha-Merkaz le-informatsyah ha-alṭernaṭivi[t] / $c Mikhaʼel Ṿarshavsḳi .	245 13 $a ha-Merkaz le-informatsyah ha-alṭernaṭivi / $c Mikhaʼel Ṿarshavsḳi.
246 3_ $a Merkaz le-informatsyah alṭernaṭivit	246 1_ $i Title should read: $a Merkaz le-informatsyah ha-alṭernaṭivit

In AACR2 we supply a missing letter or letters in square brackets. In RDA, inaccuracies are transcribed as they appear on the source of information. If necessary, a note may be made correcting the inaccuracy, and the title as corrected may be recorded as a variant title if it is considered important for access. When transcribing the title proper of a serial or integrating resource, correct obvious typographic errors, and make a note giving the title as it appears on the source of information. In case of doubt about whether the spelling of a word is incorrect, transcribe the spelling as found. Record the title as it appears on the source of information as a variant title if it is considered to be important for access.

AACR2 1.0F

RDA 1.7.9, 2.3.1.4

245 10 $a Hefilah [i.e. Tefilah le-] khol ha-shanah : $b ke-minhag ḳ.ḳ. Ashkenazim y.ts.

246 3_ $a Tefilah le-khol ha-shanah

245 10 $a Hefilah khol ha-shanah : $b ke-minhag ḳ.ḳ. Ashkenazim y.ts.

246 1_ $i Title should read: $a Tefilah le-khol ha-shanah

In AACR2 inaccuracies are transcribed followed either by *[sic]* or by *i.e.* and the correction within square brackets. In RDA, inaccuracies are transcribed as they appear on the source of information. If necessary, a note may be made correcting the inaccuracy, and the title as corrected may be recorded as a variant title if it is considered important for access. When transcribing the title proper of a serial or integrating resource, correct obvious typographic errors, and make a note giving the title as it appears on the source of information. In case of doubt about whether the spelling of a word is incorrect, transcribe the spelling as found. Record the title as it appears on the source of information as a variant title if it is considered to be important for access.

Transcription of Marks of Punctuation

AACR2 1.1B1

245 00 $a Ani ma'amin-- :
$b ḥoveret limud ṿa-
'avodah ba-nośe ge'ulah
le-ḥayale "Tseva'ot ha-
Shem" / $c ba-'arikhat N.
Roṭ.

*Title appears on chief
source as:* Ani ma'amin…

RDA 1.7.3

245 00 $a Ani ma'amin… :
$b ḥoveret limud ṿa-
'avodah ba-nośe ge'ulah
le-ḥayale "Tseva'ot ha-
Shem" / $c ba-'arikhat N.
Roṭ.

AACR2 1.1B1. If the title proper as given in the chief source of information includes the punctuation marks … or [ ], replace them by – and ( ), respectively.

RDA 1.7.3. Transcribe punctuation as it appears on the source, omitting punctuation on the source that separates data to be recorded as one element from data to be recorded as a different element, or as a second or subsequent instance of an element.

12.1B7. For serials, if the title includes a date, name, number, etc., that varies from issue to issue, omit this date, name, number, etc., and replace it by the mark of omission, **unless it occurs at the beginning of the title, in which case do not give the mark of omission**.

> Report on the ... Conference on Development Objectives and Strategy
> Supply estimates for the year ending ...
> Frommer's Washington, D.C. on $ ... a day
>   (*Title appears as:* Frommer's Washington, D.C. on $35 a day)
> The annual report of Governor ...
>   (*Title appears as:* The annual report of Governor Rhodes. *The name of the governor changes with each specific term of office*)
> Annual report   *not* ... Annual report

2.3.1.4 ***Date, name, number, etc., that varies from issue to issue.*** If a title of a serial includes a date, name, number, etc., that varies from issue to issue, omit this date, name, number, etc. Use a mark of omission (…) to indicate such an omission.

In the first two examples, there is no difference between AACR2 and RDA. The third example illustrates the difference when a date, name, number, etc., occurs at the beginning of a serial title. The exception in AACR2 12.1B7 is not in RDA.

For each of these three new fields, there are closed vocabularies in RDA developed with the ONIX publishing community. Codes for each term can be used instead of or in addition to the term. Libraries do not have to use those specific terms in their OPACs: they can display them with their own replacement terms or with icons; or, they can use them only for filtering or limiting searches in conjunction with info in the Leader and controlled fields.

RDA 3.2. Media type (MARC tag 337) is a categorization reflecting the general type of intermediation device required to view, play, run, etc., the content of a resource. Values in RDA: *audio; computer; microform; microscopic; projected; stereographic; unmediated; video; other; unspecified*. Each value also has a MARC code established for it that can be used in 337 $b.

RDA 3.3. Carrier type (MARC tag 338) is a categorization reflecting the format of the storage medium and housing of a carrier in combination with the type of intermediation device required to view, play, run, etc., the content of a resource. Each value also has a MARC code established for it that can be used in 338 $b.
Audio carriers: audio cartridge; audio cylinder; audio disc; audio roll; audiocassette; audiotape reel; sound-track reel
Computer carriers: computer card; computer chip cartridge; computer disc; computer disc cartridge; computer tape cartridge; computer tape cassette; computer tape reel; online resource
Microform carriers: aperture card; microfiche; microfiche cassette; microfilm cartridge; microfilm cassette; microfilm reel; microfilm roll; microfilm slip; microopaque
Microscopic carriers: microscope slide
Projected image carriers: film cartridge; film cassette; film reel; film roll; filmslip; filmstrip; filmstrip cartridge; overhead transparency; slide
Stereographic carriers: stereograph card; stereograph disc
Unmediated carriers: card; flipchart; object; roll; sheet; volume
Video carriers: video cartridge; videocassette; videodisc; videotape reel
Other values established: other; unspecified

RDA 6.9. Content type (MARC tag 336) is a categorization reflecting the fundamental form of communication in which the content is expressed and the human sense through which it is intended to be perceived. For content expressed in the form of an image or images, content type also reflects the number of spatial dimensions in which the content is intended to be perceived and the perceived presence or absence of movement. Values: *cartographic dataset; cartographic image; cartographic moving image; cartographic tactile image; cartographic tactile three-dimensional form; cartographic three-dimensional form; computer dataset; computer program; notated movement; notated music; performed music; sounds; spoken word; still image; tactile image; tactile notated music; tactile text; tactile three-dimensional form; text; three-dimensional form; three-dimensional moving image; other; unspecified*. Each value also has a MARC code established for it that can be used in 336 $b.

General Material Designation

AACR2 1.1C

245 03 $a ha-Ishah mi-Sarayevo $h [videorecording] / $c hufaḳ be-siyuʻa Rashut ha-shidur-ʻAruts 1 ; reʻayon, tasriṭ, bimui, Elah Alterman ; mefiḳ, Yehudah Biṭon.

RDA 3.2, 3.3, 6.9

245 03 $a ha-Ishah mi-Sarayevo / $c hufaḳ be-siyuʻa Rashut ha-shidur-ʻAruts 1 ; reʻayon, tasriṭ, bimui, Elah Alterman ; mefiḳ, Yehudah Biṭon.

336 __ $a two-dimensional moving image $b tdi $2 rdacontent

337 __ $a video $b v $2 rdamedia

338 __ $a videodisc $b vd $2 rdacarrier

The GMD has been replaced in RDA by Media type (3.2), Carrier type (3.3), and Content type (6.9).

3.2. Media type (MARC tag 337) is a categorization reflecting the general type of intermediation device required to view, play, run, etc., the content of a resource. Values in RDA: audio; computer; microform; microscopic; projected; stereographic; unmediated; video; other; unspecified. Each value also has a MARC code established for it that can be used in 337 $b.

3.3. Carrier type (MARC tag 338) is a categorization reflecting the format of the storage medium and housing of a carrier in combination with the type of intermediation device required to view, play, run, etc., the content of a resource. Each value also has a MARC code established for it that can be used in 338 $b.

Audio carriers: audio cartridge; audio cylinder; audio disc; audio roll; audiocassette; audiotape reel; sound-track reel

Computer carriers: computer card; computer chip cartridge; computer disc; computer disc cartridge; computer tape cartridge; computer tape cassette; computer tape reel; online resource

Microform carriers: aperture card; microfiche; microfiche cassette; microfilm cartridge; microfilm cassette; microfilm reel; microfilm roll; microfilm slip; microopaque

Microscopic carriers: microscope slide

Projected image carriers: film cartridge; film cassette; film reel; film roll; filmslip; filmstrip; filmstrip cartridge; overhead transparency; slide

Stereographic carriers: stereograph card; stereograph disc

Unmediated carriers: card; flipchart; object; roll; sheet; volume

Video carriers: video cartridge; videocassette; videodisc; videotape reel

Other values established: other; unspecified

6.9. Content type (MARC tag 336) is a categorization reflecting the fundamental form of communication in which the content is expressed and the human sense through which it is intended to be perceived. For content expressed in the form of an image or images, content type also reflects the number of spatial dimensions in which the content is intended to be perceived and the perceived presence or absence of movement. Values: cartographic dataset; cartographic image; cartographic moving image; cartographic tactile image; cartographic tactile three-dimensional form; cartographic three-dimensional form; computer dataset; computer program; notated movement; notated music; performed music; sounds; spoken word; still image; tactile image; tactile notated music; tactile text; tactile three-dimensional form; text; three-dimensional form; three-dimensional moving image; two-dimensional moving image; other; unspecified. Each value also has a MARC code established for it that can be used in 336 $b.

Parallel Titles

AACR2 1.1D

245 10 $a Modern English-Hebrew, Hebrew-English dictionary / $c by Avraham Zilkha.

246 1_ $i Parallel title on cover: $a Milon ḥadash Anglit-ʾIvrit, ʾIvrit-Anglit

RDA 2.3.3

245 10 $a Modern English-Hebrew, Hebrew-English dictionary = $b Milon ḥadash Anglit-ʾIvrit, ʾIvrit-Anglit / $c by Avraham Zilkha.

246 31 $a Milon ḥadash Anglit-ʾIvrit, ʾIvrit-Anglit

AACR2 1.1D1. Transcribe parallel titles in the order indicated by their sequence on, or by the layout of, the chief source of information. RDA 2.3.3.1 defines parallel title as the title proper in another language and/or script, but there is no restriction on sources for this information. 2.3.3.2 says to take parallel titles from any source within the resource.

Parallel Titles

AACR2 1.1D

245 10 $a Scopia's parochette = $b ha-Parokhet shel Sḳopya.

246 31 $a Parokhet shel Sḳopya

546 $a Text in English, Hebrew, and Spanish.

Note: Second-level description. Title page has title in English, Hebrew, and Spanish.

RDA 2.3.3

245 10 $a Scopia's parochette = $b ha-Parokhet shel Sḳopya = El parohet de Skopia.

246 31 $a Parokhet shel Sḳopya

246 31 $a Parohet de Skopia

AACR2 1.1D2 gives instructions on how many parallel titles to record, and which ones.
In preparing a second-level description (see 1.0D2), give the first parallel title. Give any subsequent parallel title that is in English.

RDA doesn't have the concept of first-level, second-level, and third-level of description.

Other Title Information – Continuing Resources

AACR2 12.1E1

Transcribe other title information as instructed in 1.1E if considered to be important.

Always transcribe other title information if it falls within these two categories:

a) acronym or initialism of the title appears in the chief source of information with the full form of the title

b) statement of responsibility or the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., is an integral part of the other title information

RDA 2.3.4.3

Record other title information appearing on the same source of information as the title proper applying the basic instructions on recording titles given under 2.3.1.

AACR2 12.1E1 specifies that other title information is only recorded for continuing resources if it is considered to be important. It lists three categories where it is always considered important. RDA does not have this limitation, although in RDA other title information is not a core element.

12.1E1. Transcribe other title information as instructed in 1.1E if considered to be important.
Always transcribe or supply other title information if it falls within one of the categories below.
a)   If an acronym or initialism of the title appears in the chief source of information with the full form of the title, transcribe the acronym or initialism as other title information.
b)   If a statement of responsibility or the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., is an integral part of the other title information, transcribe it as such (see 1.1E4).
c)   If the title proper consists solely of the name of a corporate body, conference, etc., supply a brief addition in the language of the title proper as other title information to explain the title (see 1.1E6).

2.3.4.3 Record other title information appearing on the same source of information as the title proper applying the basic instructions on recording titles given under 2.3.1.

Supplied Other Title Information

AACR2 1.1E6	RDA 2.3.4
245 10 $a Yom-ʻiyun ʻal beʻayot ha-meshek̲ ṿeha-mediniyut ha-kalkalit : $b [hartsaʼot] / $c ʻarakh Mordekhai Avraham.	245 10 $a Yom-ʻiyun ʻal beʻayot ha-meshek̲ ṿeha-mediniyut ha-kalkalit / $c ʻarakh Mordekhai Avraham.
245 10 $a Fesṭival ha-Yiśreʼeli le-shire yeladim : $b [seder ha-yom].	245 10 $a Fesṭival ha-Yiśreʼeli le-shire yeladim.
245 10 $a Ḥ.N. Byalik̲ : $b [shirim nivḥarim].	245 10 $a Ḥ.N. Byalik̲.

1.1E6. If the title proper needs explanation, supply a brief addition as other title information, in the language of the title proper.   12.1E1 c) If the title proper consists solely of the name of a corporate body, conference, etc., supply a brief addition in the language of the title proper as other title information to explain the title (see 1.1E6).

There is no equivalent in RDA, as it goes against the principle of representation. However, other title information may be supplied for cartographic resources (AACR2 3.1E2, RDA 2.3.4.5) and moving image resources (AACR2 7.1E2, RDA 2.3.4.6).

RDA does allow supplying other title information for cartographic resources (AACR2 3.1E2, RDA 2.3.4.5) and moving image resources (AACR2 7.1E2, RDA 2.3.4.6).

3.1E2. If the title proper does not include an indication of the geographic area covered by the item and if the other title information does not include such an indication or if there is no other title information, supply, as other title information, a word or brief phrase indicating the area covered.

2.3.4.5 If the title proper of a cartographic resource does not include an indication of the geographic area covered and/or the subject portrayed, and

> a) the other title information does not include such an indication
>
> or
>
> b) there is no other title information

supply as other title information a word or brief phrase indicating the area covered and, if applicable, the subject portrayed. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4.

7.1E2. If the item is a trailer containing extracts from a larger film, add *[trailer]* as other title information.
Annie Hall [GMD] : [trailer]

2.3.4.6 If the resource is a trailer containing extracts from a larger moving image resource, and the title proper does not indicate this, supply *trailer* as other title information. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource as instructed under 2.2.4.

1.4 Language and script
   When adding data within an element listed above, record the added data in the language and script of the other data in the element unless the instructions for a specific element indicate otherwise.
   When recording an element listed above as a supplied element, record the supplied element in the most appropriate language and script.

AACR2 1.1A2 says that a statement of responsibility taken from outside the chief source of information must be enclosed in square brackets. In RDA, only a statement of responsibility taken from a source outside the resource itself will be enclosed in square brackets (2.2.4).

2.4.2.2 Take statements of responsibility relating to title proper from the following sources (in order of preference):

a) the same source as the title proper (see 2.3.2.2)

b) another source within the resource itself (see 2.2.2)

c) one of the other sources of information specified under 2.2.4.

2.2.4 If information required to identify the resource does not appear on a source forming part of the resource itself (see 2.2.2.1), take it from one of the following sources (in order of preference):

a) accompanying material (e.g., a leaflet, an "about" file)

b) a container that is not issued as part of the resource itself (e.g., a box case)

c) other published descriptions of the resource

d) any other available source (e.g., a reference source).

If information taken from a source outside the resource itself is supplied in any of the elements listed below, indicate that fact either by means of a note or by some other means (e.g., through coding or the use of square brackets).

Statement of responsibility

Statement of responsibility relating to title proper

Parallel statement of responsibility relating to title proper

Statement of Responsibility

AACR2 1.1F5

245 00 $a Matsavan shel nashim ha-meṭupalot be-arba'ah merkeze metadon / $c Miryam Shif ... [et al.].

RDA 2.4.1.5

245 10 $a Matsavan shel nashim ha-meṭupalot be-arba'ah merkeze metadon / $c Miryam Shif, Shabtai Leṿiṭ, Aleks Magnus, Na'amit Shelomoh, Ronit Lugasi.

1.1F5. If a single statement of responsibility names more than three persons or corporate bodies performing the same function, or with the same degree of responsibility, omit all but the first of each group of such persons or bodies. Indicate the omission by the mark of omission (…) and add *et al.* (or its equivalent in a nonroman script) in square brackets.

In RDA there is no such limitation:

2.4.1.5. Record a statement of responsibility naming more than one person, etc., as a single statement regardless of whether the persons, families, or corporate bodies named in it perform the same function or different functions.

Note: in RDA, the rule of three no longer applies to the naming of works. In RDA, this work would be named using the access point for the first named creator followed by the title proper of the work, because there is no indication of principal responsibility. Instead of a 700 added entry for Markey in AACR2, Markey's access point would be given in a 100 field in RDA, since he is the first named creator and no principal responsibility is indicated in the statement of responsibility.

Statement of Responsibility

RDA 2.4.1.5	RDA 2.4.1.5 Optional Omission
245 10 $a Matsavan shel nashim ha-meṭupalot be-arbaʻah merkeze metadon / $c Miryam Shif, Shabtai Leviṭ, Aleks Magnus, Naʻamit Shelomoh, Ronit Lugasi.	245 10 $a Matsavan shel nashim ha-meṭupalot be-arbaʻah merkeze metadon / $c Miryam Shif [and four others].

2.4.1.5. Record a statement of responsibility naming more than one person, etc., as a single statement regardless of whether the persons, families, or corporate bodies named in it perform the same function or different functions.
Optional Omission
If a single statement of responsibility names more than three persons, families, or corporate bodies performing the same function, or with the same degree of responsibility, omit all but the first of each group of such persons, families, or bodies. Indicate the omission by summarizing what has been omitted in the language and script preferred by the agency preparing the description. Indicate that the summary was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4.

2.2.4 If information taken from a source outside the resource itself is supplied in any of the elements listed below, indicate that fact either by means of a note or by some other means (e.g., through coding or the use of square brackets).

LC Policy Statement 2.4.1.5. *LC practice for Optional omission*: Generally do not omit names in a statement of responsibility.

Statement of Responsibility

AACR2 1.1F7	RDA 2.4.1.4
245 10 $a Toldot ha-Golan / $c Natan Shur ; ʻarikhah, Efi Meltser.	245 10 $a Toldot ha-Golan / $c Dr. Natan Shur ; ʻarikhah, S. Al. (mil.) Efi Meltser.
245 10 $a Sefer Mishnat ha-Shabat : $b hilkhot Shabat / $c me-et Mosheh Pinḥas Zander.	245 10 $a $a Sefer Mishnat ha-Shabat : $b hilkhot Shabat / $c me-et ha-Rav Mosheh Pinḥas Zander, sheliṭa, rav u-mo. ts. be-Tel-Aviv ve-r.m. Kolel avrekhim be-Ashdod.

1.1F7. Include titles and abbreviations of titles of nobility, address, honour, and distinction, initials of societies, qualifications, date(s) of founding, mottoes, etc., in statements of responsibility if:
a) such data are necessary grammatically
> … / … ; prólogo del Excmo. Sr. D. Manuel Fraga Iribarne

b) the omission would leave only a person's given name or surname
> … / by Miss Jane
> … / by Miss Read
> … / by Dr. Johnson
> … / by the Baroness Orczy

c) the title is necessary to identify a person
> … / by Mrs. Charles H. Gibson

d) the title is a title of nobility, or is a British term of honour (*Sir, Dame, Lord*, or *Lady*).
> … / Anne Finch, Countess of Winchilsea
> … / by Sir Richard Acland

Otherwise, omit all such data from statements of responsibility. Do not use the mark of omission.

RDA 2.4.1.4. Transcribe a statement of responsibility in the form in which it appears on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7.
Optional Omission
Abridge a statement of responsibility only if it can be abridged without loss of essential information. Do not use a mark of omission (…) to indicate such an omission. Always record the first name appearing in the statement. When omitting names from a statement of responsibility naming more than one person, etc., apply the instructions given under 2.4.1.5.

LC Policy Statement 2.4.1.4: *LC practice for Optional omission*: Generally do not abridge a statement of responsibility.

1.1F12. Treat a noun phrase occurring in conjunction with a statement of responsibility as other title information if it is indicative of the nature of the work.

Characters from Dickens [GMD] : dramatised adaptations / by Barry Campbell

If the noun or noun phrase is indicative of the role of the person(s) or body (bodies) named in the statement of responsibility rather than of the nature of the work, treat it as part of the statement of responsibility.

Roman Britain [GMD] / research and text by Colin Barham

In case of doubt, treat the noun or noun phrase as part of the statement of responsibility.

2.4.1.8   If a noun or noun phrase occurs with a statement of responsibility, treat the noun or noun phrase as part of the statement of responsibility.

Edition Statement

AACR2 1.2B1, B.5A, C.2B1, C.3B1	RDA 2.5.1.4, B.4, 1.8.1
250 $a Mahad. 2. *Source of information reads:* Mahadurah sheniyah	250 $a Mahadurah sheniyah. *Source of information reads:* Mahadurah sheniyah
250 $a Nouv. éd. *Source of information reads:* Nouvelle édition	250 $a Nouvelle édition. *Source of information reads:* Nouvelle édition
250 $a Version 4. *Source of information reads:* Version IV	250 $a Version IV. *Source of information reads:* Version IV
250 $a 6. Aufl. *Source of information reads:* 6. Aufl.	250 $a 6. Aufl.. *Source of information reads:* 6. Aufl.

In RDA, edition statement is a transcribed element and no abbreviations are used unless they appear on the source used for the edition statement.

AACR2 1.2.B1. Transcribe the edition statement as found on the item. Use abbreviations as instructed in appendix B and numerals as instructed in appendix C.

> Ny udg.
> (*Source of information reads:* Ny udgave)
> 2nd ed.
> (*Source of information reads:* Second edition)

AACR2 B.5A1. Abbreviate words, or substitute one form of abbreviation with the prescribed abbreviation, in the edition statement, according to B.9-B.12, B.14-B.15.

AACR2 C.2B1. Substitute arabic numerals for roman in the following areas and elements of the bibliographic description: a) in an edition statement

AACR2 C.3B1. Substitute arabic numerals for numbers expressed as words in the following areas and elements of the bibliographic description: a) in an edition statement

RDA 2.5.1.4. Transcribe an edition statement as it appears on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7.

RDA B.4. For transcribed elements, use only those abbreviations found in the sources of information for the element.

RDA 1.8.1. When recording numbers expressed as numerals or as words in a transcribed element, transcribe them in the form in which they appear on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription (see 1.7), as applicable.

Since edition statement is not listed in 1.8.1, none of the special rules on recording numbers in 1.8.2-1.8.5 apply, so no substitutions will be made in edition statements.

Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4B4

260   $a Vancouver, B.C. :
    $b Vancouver Historical
    Society, $c 1970.

*Source of information
reads:* Vancouver, British
Columbia

RDA 2.8.1.4

260   $a Vancouver, British
    Columbia : $b Vancouver
    Historical Society, $c
    1970.

AACR2 1.4B4 and 1.4C3 says to use abbreviations found in appendix B. In RDA there are no abbreviations in this element unless they are found in the sources of information for the element.

RDA 2.8.1.4. Transcribe places of publication and publishers' names in the form in which they appear on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7.

Optional Omission

Omit levels in a corporate hierarchy that are not required to identify the publisher. Do not use a mark of omission (…) to indicate such an omission.

Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4B4	RDA 2.8.1.4
260 $a Victoria, B.C. : $b Dept. of Geography, University of Victoria, $c 1979.	260 $a Victoria, British Columbia, Canada : $b Department of Geography, University of Victoria, $c 1979.

Source of information reads: Department of Geography, University of Victoria, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada

AACR2 1.4B4 and 1.4C3 says to use abbreviations found in appendix B. In RDA there are no abbreviations in this element unless they are found in the sources of information for the element.

RDA 2.8.1.4. Transcribe places of publication and publishers' names in the form in which they appear on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7.

Optional Omission

Omit levels in a corporate hierarchy that are not required to identify the publisher. Do not use a mark of omission (…) to indicate such an omission.

Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4B4, 1.4D2

260 $a Ramat-ha-Sharon : $b Mekhon Ofeḳ le-nihul u-meḥḳar ; $a New York, NY : $b Distributed by Feldheim Co., $c 2004.

Source of information for publisher reads: Mekhon Ofeḳ le-nihul u-meḥḳar be-'e.m., Ramat-ha-Sharon

Source of information for distributor reads: Distributed by The Feldheim Company, Inc., New York, NY

RDA 2.8.1.4

260 $a Ramat-ha-Sharon : $b Mekhon Ofeḳ le-nihul u-meḥḳar be-'e.m. ; $a New York, NY : $b Distributed by The Feldheim Company, Inc., $c 2004.

AACR2 1.4B4 and 1.4C3 says to use abbreviations found in appendix B. In RDA there are no abbreviations in this element unless they are found in the sources of information for the element. 1.4D2 says to give the name of a publisher, distributor, etc., in the shortest form in which it can be understood and identified internationally. There is no equivalent rule in RDA. Publisher, distributor, and manufacturer names are transcribed as found.

RDA 2.8.1.4. Transcribe places of publication and publishers' names in the form in which they appear on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7.
RDA 2.8.2.3. Include both the local place name (city, town, etc.) and the name of the larger jurisdiction or jurisdictions (state, province, etc., and/or country) if present on the source of information.
RDA 2.9.1.4. Transcribe places of distribution and distributors' names in the form in which they appear on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7.
RDA 2.9.2.3. Include both the local place name (city, town, etc.) and the name of the larger jurisdiction or jurisdictions (state, province, etc., and/or country) if present on the source of information.

Place of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4B6, 1.4C4	RDA 2.8.1.4, 2.20.7.3
260 $a Yerushalayim [z.o. Wickliffe, Ohio] : $b Makhon le-ḥeḳer ha-nevi'im, $c 769 [2008 or 2009]	260 $a Yerushalayim : $b Makhon le-ḥeḳer ha-nevi'im, $c 769 [2008 or 2009] 500 $a Actually published in Wickliffe, Ohio.
260 $a B.B. [z.o. Bene Beraḳ] : $b "Nusaḥ Teman"--Śagiv Maḥfud, $c 5768 [2008]	260 $a B.B. : $b "Nusaḥ Teman"--Śagiv Maḥfud, $c 5768 [2008] 500 $a Published in Bene Beraḳ.

AACR2 1.4B6, 1.4C2, 1.4C3, 1.4C4 all specify the addition of information in square brackets. In RDA the element is transcribed as it appears, and notes are used to record additional/different information if considered important (RDA 2.20.6-2.20.9).

2.20.7.3 Make notes on details relating to place of publication, publisher, or date of publication not recorded in the publication statement element, if they are considered to be important for identification or access.

Place of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4C2, 1.4C4	RDA 2.8.1.4, 2.20.7.3
260 $a Caerdydd [Cardiff] : $b Gwasg Ei Mawrhydi, $c 1978.	260 $a Caerdydd : $b Gwasg Ei Mawrhydi, $c 1978. 500 $a Published in Cardiff.
260 $a Rio [de Janeiro] : $b LJOE, em convênio com a Empresa Brasileira de Filmes, $c 1980.	260 $a Rio : $b LJOE em convênio com a Empresa Brasileira de Filmes S/A., Embrafilme, $c 1980. 500 $a Published in Rio de Janeiro.

AACR2 1.4B6, 1.4C2, 1.4C3, 1.4C4 all specify the addition of information in square brackets. In RDA the element is transcribed as it appears, and notes are used to record additional/different information if considered important(RDA 2.20.6-2.20.9).

2.20.7.3 Make notes on details relating to place of publication, publisher, or date of publication not recorded in the publication statement element, if they are considered to be important for identification or access.

Place of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4C3	RDA 2.8.1.4, 2.20.7.3
260 $a London [Ont.] : $b Environmetrics Press, $c 1990-	260 $a London : $b Environmetrics Press, $c 1990- 500 $a Published in London, Ontario.
260 $a Vancouver [Wash.] : $b City of Vancouver, $c c2009.	260 $a Vancouver : $b City of Vancouver, $c [2009], ©2009. 500 $a Published in Vancouver, Washington.

AACR2 1.4B6, 1.4C2, 1.4C3, 1.4C4 all specify the addition of information in square brackets. In RDA the element is transcribed as it appears, and notes are used to record additional/different information if considered important (RDA 2.20.6-2.20.9).

2.20.7.3 Make notes on details relating to place of publication, publisher, or date of publication not recorded in the publication statement element, if they are considered to be important for identification or access.

Place of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4C5

260   $a Tel-Aviv ; $a Nyu York : $b Hotsa'at Universiṭat Tel-Aviv, $c c1996.

Source of information reads: Hotsa'at Universiṭat Tel-Aviv, Tel-Aviv, Ṭoronṭo, Nyu Yorḳ, London

Record created by a U.S. library.

RDA 2.8.2.4

260   $a Tel-Aviv ; $a Ṭoronṭo ; $a Nyu Yorḳ ; $a London : $b Hotsa'at Universiṭat Tel-Aviv, $c [1996], ©1996.

1.4C5 specifies what to do when there is more than one place listed, and results vary based on the home country of the cataloging agency:

1.4C5. If two or more places in which a publisher, distributor, etc., has offices are named in the item, give the first named place. Give any subsequently named place that is given prominence by the layout or typography of the source of information. If the first named place and any place given prominence are not in the home country of the cataloguing agency, give also the first of any subsequently named places that is in the home country. Omit all other places.

In RDA, the place names are recorded in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the names on the source of information (2.7.2.4, 2.8.2.4, 2.9.2.4, 2.10.2.4). Only the first place on the source is required.

Place of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4C5

260   $a Tel-Aviv ; $a Ṭoronṭo : $b Hotsa'at Universiṭat Tel-Aviv, $c c1996.

Source of information reads: Hotsa'at Universiṭat Tel-Aviv, Tel-Aviv, Ṭoronṭo, Nyu Yorḳ, London

Record created by a Canadian library.

RDA 2.8.2.4

260   $a Tel-Aviv ; $a Ṭoronṭo ; $a Nyu Yorḳ ; $a London : $b Hotsa'at Universiṭat Tel-Aviv, $c [1996], ©1996.

1.4C5 specifies what to do when there is more than one place listed, and results vary based on the home country of the cataloging agency:

1.4C5. If two or more places in which a publisher, distributor, etc., has offices are named in the item, give the first named place. Give any subsequently named place that is given prominence by the layout or typography of the source of information. If the first named place and any place given prominence are not in the home country of the cataloguing agency, give also the first of any subsequently named places that is in the home country. Omit all other places.

In RDA, the place names are recorded in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the names on the source of information (2.7.2.4, 2.8.2.4, 2.9.2.4, 2.10.2.4). Only the first place on the source is required.

Publication Information

Place of publication, publisher's name, and date of publication are core elements for published resources. Therefore, a date of publication or probable date of publication or *date of publication not identified* must always be recorded in RDA.

Copyright date is a separate element in RDA. It does not substitute for a publication date. Copyright date is a core element if neither the date of publication nor the date of distribution is identified.

If more than one place of publication or publisher's name appears on the source of information, only the first recorded is required.

Because distribution elements become core elements if the equivalent publication element is not identified, catalogers will likely want to supply probable information for the publication elements whenever possible to avoid having to supply distribution and/or manufacture information.

Unknown place and/or publisher

AACR2 1.4C6, 1.4D6	RDA 2.8.2.6, 2.8.4.7
260 $a [Ḥ.m.] : $b Keli yaḳar, $c 1987.	260 $a [Place of publication not identified] : $b Keli yaḳar, $c 1987.
260 $a Boisbriand, Québec : $b [ḥ. mo. l.], $c 1951.	260 $a Boisbriand, Québec, Canada : $b [publisher not identified], $c 1951.
260 $a [Jerusalem? : $b s.n., $c 1966]	260 $a [Jerusalem?] : $b [publisher not identified], $c [1966]
260 $a [Ḥ.m. : $b ḥ. mo. l.], $c 1962.	260 $a [Place of publication not identified] : $b [publisher not identified], $c 1962.

1.4C6. If no place or probable place can be given, give *s.l.* (sine loco), or its equivalent in a nonroman script.

1.4D6. If the name of the publisher, distributor, etc., is unknown, give *s.n.* (sine nomine) or its equivalent in a nonroman script.

2.8.2.6. If neither a known nor a probable local place or country, state, province, etc., of publication can be determined, record *Place of publication not identified*.

2.8.4.7. For a resource in a published form, if no publisher is named within the resource itself, and the publisher cannot be identified from other sources as specified under 2.2.4, record *publisher not identified*.

Note: the examples shown in this slide are not complete or exhaustive; if any publication element is not identified and distribution information is known, that information will be given as well. The examples above would be given in the form shown only if no information about distribution or manufacture were available.

LC Policy Statement 2.8.2.6: *LC practice*: Supply a probable place of publication if possible rather than give "[Place of publication not identified]" and then give place of distribution or of manufacture.

Distribution Information

Place of distribution is a core element for a resource in a published form if the place of publication is not identified. Distributor's name is a core element for a resource in a published form if the publisher is not identified. Date of distribution is a core element for a resource in a published form if the date of publication is not identified.

If more than one place of distribution or distributor's name appears on the source of information, <u>only the first recorded</u> is required.

Because distribution elements become core elements if the equivalent publication element is not identified, catalogers will likely want to supply probable information for the publication elements whenever possible to avoid having to supply distribution and/or manufacture information.

Examples: place of distribution

260 $a [Place of publication not identified] : $b Agudat Ḥaside Ḥabad bi-medinot ḥever ha-ʻamim ; $a Nanuet, N.Y., $c 2009.

On source: Agudat Ḥaside Ḥabad bi-medinot ḥever ha-ʻamim, 2009
Distributed by Feldheim, Nanuet, N.Y.

260 $a [Place of publication not identified] : $b Terapyah filosofit be-ʾe.m. ; $a [Australia], $c 2010.

On source: Terapyah filosofit be-ʾe.m., 2010
Distributed in Australia by Goodman Ltd.

These two examples show giving a found place of distribution and a probable place of distribution when a place of publication could not be identified.

For the first, you might have been able to give "[United States?]" as a probable place of publication and then you wouldn't have had to give "Seattle" as the place of distribution.

You could supply the name of the distributor in both of these examples, but this would be going above the core requirements. LC is recommending that LC RDA testers give the full distribution statement if they are giving one of the distribution sub-elements.

Examples: distributor's name

260 $a Bayit ṿe-gan : $b [publisher not identified] : $b Hafatsah,
    Mosad Byaliḳ, $c 2009.
   On title page: Bayit ṿe-gan, 2009
   On title page verso: Hafatsah, Mosad Byaliḳ, Yerushalayim

260 $a [Place of publication not identified] : $b [publisher not
    identified] ; $a Yerushalayim : $b Mekhon emunah ṿa-daʻat
    [distributor], $c 2010.
   On jewel box: Published in 2010 and distributed
      by Mekhon emunah ṿa-daʻat in Yerushalayim.

These two examples show giving the distributor's name as a "Core if" element.

Note also in the second example the ISBD change (as of the consolidated edition) to use separate sets of square brackets for each part of the statement.

You could supply the place of distribution in the first example, but this would be going beyond the core requirements. However, in order to avoid confusion as seen in the first example (where it looks like Chicago is also the place of distribution), LC is recommending that LC RDA testers give the full distribution statement if they are giving one of the distribution sub-elements.

You could supply the second place of distribution in the second example, but this would be going beyond the core requirements.

Examples: date of distribution

260 $a Yerushalayim : $b Karṭa, $c [date of publication not identified], 2009.
On title page: Karṭa, Yerushalayim
On title page verso: Hafatsah, 2009

260 $a [United States] : $b Binyamin Blushṭain, $c [date of publication not identified], 2010.

On map panel: Published by Binyamin Blushṭain; distributed in the U.S. by WM Services, 2010.

These examples show that unfortunately, it isn't possible in MARC to identify a date of distribution as a date of distribution (no separate subfield exists).

Also note in the second example that supplying a known country as a probable place of publication means that you don't need to give a Place of distribution.

Manufacture Information

Place of manufacture is a core element for a resource in a published form if neither a place of publication nor a place of distribution is identified. Manufacturer's name is a core element for a resource in a published form if neither a publisher nor a distributor is identified. Date of manufacture is a core element for a resource in a published form if neither the date of publication, the date of distribution, nor the copyright date is identified.

If more than one place of manufacture or manufacturer name appears on the source of information, only the first recorded is required.

Example: place of manufacture

260 $a [Place of publication not identified] : $b Hotsa'ah le-sifre omanut, $c 2009 $e (Monro, N.Y.)

On source: Published 2009 by Hotsa'ah le-sifre omanut; 2009 printing, Defus ha-Daf, Monro, N.Y.

No distribution information available.

This example shows the Place of manufacture in subfield $e because the Place of publication could not be identified and there was no distribution information on the resource.

Examples: manufacturer's name

260 $a Tel-Aviv : $b [publisher not identified], $c 2010
$f (Defus Tsur-ot)

On score: Published in Tel-Aviv, 2010;
Lod – Defus Tsur-ot
No distribution information

260 $a [Place of publication not identified] : $b [publisher
not identified], $c 2009 $e (Netanyah : $f Defus Ḳeshet)

On photograph: Published 2009; printed in Netanyah by
Defus Ḳeshet, May 2009
No distribution information

These two examples show giving the Manufacturer's name because the publisher is not identified. The manufacturer's name is given in the 260 subfield $f. In the second example, the Place of manufacture is given in subfield $e because the Place of publication is not identified.

Approximate Date of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4F7, 2.16G	RDA 1.9.2
[1971 or 1972]	[1971 or 1972]
[1969?]	[1969?]
[between 1906 and 1912]	[between 1906 and 1912]
[ca. 1960]	[1960?]
[197-]	[between 1970 and 1979]
[197-?]	[between 1970 and 1979?]
[18--]	[between 1800 and 1899]
[18--?]	[between 1800 and 1899?]
[not after Aug. 21, 1492]	[not after August 21, 1492]
	[not before April 22, 2010]

1.4F7. If no date of publication, distribution, etc., copyright date, or date of manufacture appears in an item, supply an approximate date of publication.

, [1971 or 1972]	*one year or the other*
, [1969?]	*probable date*
, [between 1906 and 1912]	*use only for dates fewer than 20 years apart*
, [ca. 1960]	*approximate date*
, [197-]	*decade certain*
, [197-?]	*probable decade*
, [18--]	*century certain*
, [18–?]	*probable century*

There is no equivalent to a circa date (ca.) in RDA.

2.16G. If the item is undated and the date of publication is unknown, give an approximate date.

      [1492?]
      [not after Aug. 21, 1492]
      [between 1711 and 1719]

2.8.6.6. Date of Publication Not Identified in the Resource
For a resource in a published form, if the date of publication is not identified in the resource, supply the date or approximate date of publication. Apply the instructions on supplied dates given under 1.9.2.
If an approximate date of publication for a resource that is in a published form cannot reasonably be determined, record *date of publication not identified*.

Note: AACR2 1.4F7 limits "between" dates to dates fewer than 20 years apart. There is no such limitation in RDA.

Note: It may be decided in the future that words in the language of the work cataloged may replace English words ("or," "between," "and," etc.) in these expressions.

Unknown Date of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4F6	RDA 2.11, 2.7.6, 2.8.6, 2.9.6, 2.10.6
c1967	©1967 *or* copyright 1967
1967 printing	1967 [in manufacture date field]
p1983	℗1983 *or* phonogram 1983
1979 pressing	1979 [in manufacture date field]
	[date of production not identified]
	[date of publication not identified]
	[date of distribution not identified]
	[date of manufacture not identified]

1.4F6. If the dates of publication, distribution, etc., are unknown, give the copyright date or, in its absence, the date of manufacture (indicated as such) in its place.

> , c1967
> , 1967 printing
> , p1983
> , 1979 pressing

In RDA, copyright date is a separate element, as are date of production, date of publication, date of distribution, and date of manufacture. *Copyright date is a core element if neither the date of publication nor the date of distribution is identified.*

2.11.1.3. Recording Copyright Dates
Record copyright dates applying the general guidelines on numbers expressed as numerals or as words given under 1.8 . Precede the date by the copyright symbol (©) or the phonogram symbol (℗), or by copyright or phonogram if the appropriate symbol cannot be reproduced.

LC Policy Statement 2.8.6.6: *LC practice*: Supply a probable date of publication if possible, using the guidelines below, rather than give "[date of publication not identified]" and then the date of distribution, manufacture, or copyright date as applicable.

LC Policy Statement 2.11: *LC practice for Core element:* Always give a copyright date if found on the resource. Generally ignore copyright renewal dates for works first copyrighted before 1978. If the copyright dates vary, give the latest copyright date.

1.4F6. If the dates of publication, distribution, etc., are unknown, give the copyright date or, in its absence, the date of manufacture (indicated as such) in its place.

> , c1967
> , 1967 printing
> , p1983
> , 1979 pressing

In RDA, copyright date is a separate element, as are date of production, date of publication, date of distribution, and date of manufacture. Copyright date is a core element if neither the date of publication nor the date of distribution is identified.

2.11.1.3. Recording Copyright Dates
Record copyright dates applying the general guidelines on numbers expressed as numerals or as words given under 1.8 . Precede the date by the copyright symbol (©) or the phonogram symbol (℗), or by copyright or phonogram if the appropriate symbol cannot be reproduced.

In the second two examples in this slide, the copyright date is not required because a probable date of publication has been supplied.

LC Policy Statement 2.8.6.6: *LC practice*: Supply a probable date of publication if possible, using the guidelines below, rather than give "[date of publication not identified]" and then the date of distribution, manufacture, or copyright date as applicable.

LC Policy Statement 2.11: *LC practice for Core element:* Always give a copyright date if found on the resource. Generally ignore copyright renewal dates for works first copyrighted before 1978. If the copyright dates vary, give the latest copyright date.

Unknown Date of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

AACR2 1.4F6

260 $a Yerushalayim : $b 'Enayim, $c c2010.

RDA 2.8.6.6, 2.11

or

260 $a Yerushalayim : $b 'Enayim, $c [2010], ©2010.

or

260 $a Yerushalayim : $b 'Enayim, $c [2010?], ©2010.

What the RDA MARC record will look like will depend on whether a library goes beyond the core element/core if requirements. You would only include the copyright date as in the examples in this slide, if you were going *beyond* the "core if" requirement for copyright date.

LC Policy Statement 2.11: *LC practice for Core element:* Always give a copyright date if found on the resource. Generally ignore copyright renewal dates for works first copyrighted before 1978. If the copyright dates vary, give the latest copyright date.

1.4F6. If the dates of publication, distribution, etc., are unknown, give the copyright date or, in its absence, the date of manufacture (indicated as such) in its place.

, c1967
, 1967 printing
, p1983
, 1979 pressing

2.10.6. Date of Manufacture. Date of manufacture is a core element for a resource in a published form if neither the date of publication, the date of distribution, nor the copyright date is identified.

If a date of publication is supplied, as in the first example in the slide, then the date of manufacture is not required. In the second example in the slide, the date of manufacture is core and required because there is not date of publication, distribution, or copyright. The place of manufacture and name of manufacturer are not required in the second example because a place of publication and name of publisher are present. In both RDA examples, both places of publication have been recorded, but only the first is required as a core element.

LC Policy Statement 2.8.6.6: *LC practice*: Supply a probable date of publication if possible, using the guidelines below, rather than give "[date of publication not identified]" and then the date of distribution, manufacture, or copyright date as applicable.

Examples: date of manufacture

260 $a Tampa : $b Garrison Publishers, $c [date of publication not identified] $g (2010)
    On source: Garrison Publishers, Tampa; 2010 Printing
    No distribution or copyright date

260 $a [Place of publication not identified] : $b [publisher not identified], $c [date of publication not identified] $e (London : $f ZZZ Printers, $g 2009)
    On source: Printed for distribution in Western Europe
      by ZZZ Printers (London, Zurich, and Vienna) in 2009.
    No distribution information or copyright date

These two examples show giving the Date of manufacture in 260 subfield $g as a "Core if" element. In these situations, Publication and distribution information were not on the resource.

However, the advice for both Place of … and Date of … information would be to give a probable place of publication and a probable date of publication whenever possible to avoid needing to give any of the Core if elements we've just spent many minutes considering. Also, if catalogers do need to give any distribution information or manufacture information, it might be easier to give complete distribution statements or complete manufacture statements in the 260 field because it is confusing to give only one or two of the pieces of each statement.

Extent

1.5B1. Record the extent of the item by giving the number of physical units in arabic numerals and the specific material designation as instructed in subrule .5B in the chapter dealing with the type of material to which the item belongs.
1.5B2. Describe a single-part printed text item as instructed in 2.5B.

3.4.1.1. Extent is the number and type of units and/or subunits making up a resource. A unit is a physical or logical constituent of a resource (e.g., a volume, audiocassette, film reel, a map, a digital file). A subunit is a physical or logical subdivision of a unit (e.g., a page of a volume, a frame of a microfiche, a record in a digital file).

3.4.1.3. Record the extent of the resource by giving the number of units and an appropriate term for the type of carrier as listed under 3.3.1.3. Record the term in the singular or plural, as applicable. (For instructions on using other terms to designate the type of unit see 3.4.1.5.) If the resource consists of more than one type of carrier, record the number of each applicable type. Specify the number of subunits, if applicable, as instructed under 3.4.1.7-3.4.1.9.

3.3.1.3 Recording Carrier Type

Audio carriers
audio cartridge
audio cylinder
audio disc
audio roll
audiocassette
audiotape reel
sound-track reel

Projected image carriers
film cartridge
film cassette
film reel
film roll
filmslip
filmstrip
filmstrip cartridge
overhead transparency
slide

Computer carriers
computer card
computer chip cartridge
computer disc
computer disc cartridge
computer tape cartridge
computer tape cassette
computer tape reel
online resource

Unmediated carriers
card
flipchart
object
roll
sheet
volume

Microform carriers
aperture card
microfiche
microfiche cassette
microfilm cartridge
microfilm cassette
microfilm reel
microfilm roll
microfilm slip
microopaque

Video carriers
video cartridge
videocassette
videodisc
videotape reel

Also:

Microscopic carriers
microscope slide
Stereographic carriers
stereograph card
stereograph disc
If none of the terms listed above apply to the carrier or carriers of the resource being described, record *other*.
If the carrier type or types applicable to the resource being described cannot be readily ascertained, record *unspecified*.

3.4.1.5 Other Terms to Designate the Type of Unit

Use a term in common usage (including a trade name, if applicable) to designate the type of unit:

a) if the carrier is in a newly developed format that is not yet covered in the list under 3.3.1.3

b) if none of the terms listed under 3.3.1.3 is appropriate

or

c) as an alternative to a term listed under 3.3.1.3, if preferred by the agency preparing the description.

audio disc	*or*	CD
computer disc	*or*	CD-ROM; DVD-ROM; Photo CD
videodisc	*or*	DVD

3.4.1.7 Number of Subunits

Specify the number of subunits as instructed under 3.4.1.7.1–3.4.1.7.8, as applicable, if readily ascertainable and considered important for identification or selection. Record the number of subunits, in parentheses, following the term designating the type of unit.

1 computer disc (184 remote-sensing images)
1 computer disc (xv pages, 150 maps)
1 computer disc (1 audio file, 3 video files)
3 microfiches (1 score (118 pages))

1 microfiche (120 frames)
1 online resource (68 pages)
1 online resource (36 photographs)
1 online resource (2 video files)

3.4.2.2 Extent of a Cartographic Resource

Record the extent of the resource by giving the number of units and an appropriate term from the list below. If the resource consists of more than one type of unit, record the number of each applicable type. Record the term in the singular or plural, as applicable.

atlas	map	remote-sensing image
diagram	model	section
globe	profile	view

If none of the terms listed above is appropriate, use a term designating the type of unit as concisely as possible. Use terms taken from the lists under 3.4.4.2 (still images) and 3.4.6.2 (three-dimensional forms) if applicable.

3.4.5 Extent of Text

3.4.5.2 Single Volume

a) If the volume is paginated (i.e., if there are page numbers on both sides of the leaves), record the number of pages.

b) If the volume is foliated (i.e., if there are leaf numbers on only one side of the leaves), record the number of leaves.

c) If the volume consists of pages with more than one column to a page and is numbered in columns, record the number of columns.

d) If the volume consists of sequences of leaves and pages, or pages and numbered columns, or leaves and numbered columns, record each sequence.

Updating loose-leafs. If the resource is an updating loose-leaf, record *1 volume* followed by *loose-leaf*, in parentheses.

327 pages	xvii, 323 pages
321 leaves	27 pages, 300 leaves
381 columns	1 volume (loose-leaf)

In RDA we don't abbreviate terms used in extent. Words like "pages" and "volume" are spelled out in full.

3.4.5 Extent of Text

3.4.5.3 Unnumbered Pages, Leaves, or Columns

If the resource consists entirely of unnumbered pages, leaves, or columns, record the number of pages, leaves, or columns using one of the following methods:

a) Record the exact number of pages, leaves, or columns, if readily ascertainable.

93 unnumbered pages

b) If the number is not readily ascertainable, record an estimated number of pages, leaves, or columns preceded by *approximately*.

approximately 600 pages

c) Record *1 volume (unpaged)*.

1 volume (unpaged)

3.4.5 Extent of Text

3.4.5.3 Unnumbered Pages, Leaves, or Columns

When recording a sequence of unnumbered pages, etc., record:

either

a)   the exact number (if the number is readily ascertainable) followed by *unnumbered pages*, etc.

or

b)   an estimated number preceded by *approximately*

or

c)   *unnumbered sequence of pages*, etc.

> 33 leaves, 31 unnumbered leaves
> 8, vii, approximately 300, 73 pages
> 27 pages, unnumbered sequence of leaves
> 8 unnumbered pages, 155 pages

3.4.5 Extent of Text

3.4.5.5 Misleading Numbering

If the numbering on the last page, leaf, or column of a sequence does not represent the total number of pages, leaves, or columns in that sequence, let it stand uncorrected unless it gives a completely false impression of the extent of the resource (e.g., when only alternate pages are numbered or when the number on the last page, leaf, or column of the sequence is misprinted).

When correcting misleading numbering, record the numbering as it appears on the last page or leaf followed by *that is* and the correct number.

48, that is, 96 pages
329, that is, 392 pages

3.4.5 Extent of Text

3.4.5.6 Incomplete Volume

If the last part of the volume is missing and the extent of the complete volume cannot be ascertained, record the number of the last numbered page, leaf, or column using the appropriate term and add (incomplete). Record the imperfection as instructed under 3.21.1.

xxiv, 179 pages (incomplete)

If pages or leaves appear to be missing from both the first and last part of the volume, and the extent of the complete volume cannot be ascertained, record the first and last numbers of the pages, leaves, or columns preceded by the appropriate term. Record the imperfection as instructed under 3.21.1.

leaves 81-149

3.4.5 Extent of Text

3.4.5.8 Complicated or Irregular Paging, Etc.

If the resource has complicated or irregular paging, etc., record the number of pages, leaves, or columns using one of the following methods:

a) Record the total number of pages, leaves, or columns (excluding those that are blank or contain advertising or other inessential matter) followed by *in various pagings*, *in various foliations*, or *in various numberings*, as appropriate.

1000 pages in various pagings

256 leaves in various foliations

1283 columns in various numberings

3.4.5 Extent of Text

3.4.5.8 Complicated or Irregular Paging, Etc.

b) Record the number of pages, leaves, or columns in the main sequences of the pagination and add the total number of the remaining variously numbered or unnumbered sequences.

> 560 pages, 223 pages, 217 variously numbered pages
>
> 366 pages, 98 pages, 99 unnumbered pages

c) Record *1 volume (various pagings)*.

> 1 volume (various pagings)

There are a lot more instructions in RDA that I don't have time to show here.

3.4.5 Extent of Text

3.4.5.16 More Than One Volume

If the resource consists of more than one volume, record the extent by giving the number of volumes and the term volumes.

3 volumes

Exceptions

Completed serials. For serials, record the extent by giving the number of bibliographic volumes as reflected in the numbering of the serial (see 2.6) rather than the number of physical volumes.

Incomplete resources. If the resource is not yet complete (or if the total number of volumes to be issued is unknown), apply the instructions given under 3.4.1.10.

volumes

volumes (loose-leaf)

For multipart monographs, RDA says to record the number of *physical* volumes. This is a change from AACR2 2.5B18: If the number of bibliographic volumes differs from the number of physical volumes, give the number of bibliographic volumes followed by *in* and the number of physical volumes.

8 v. in 5

The exceptions to the RDA rule are for completed serials (bibliographic volumes are recorded rather than physical volumes) and incomplete resources (no count of the volumes is recorded).

In RDA, a note would be made about the number of bibliographic volumes:
3.22.2.8 Number of Bibliographic Volumes Differing from Number of Physical Volumes
If the number of bibliographic volumes differs from the number of physical volumes, make a note indicating the number of bibliographic volumes.

3.22 Note [about carriers]

3.22.2.8 Number of Bibliographic Volumes Differing from Number of Physical Volumes

If the number of bibliographic volumes differs from the number of physical volumes, make a note indicating the number of bibliographic volumes.

8 bibliographic volumes in 5 physical volumes

Extent recorded as: 5 volumes

Exception

Serials. Record the extent of a serial by giving the number of bibliographic volumes (see 3.4.5.16). If considered important for identification or selection, make a note on the number of physical volumes in the item being described applying the instructions on item-specific carrier characteristics given under 3.21.

Except for serials and incomplete resources, RDA says to record the number of *physical* volumes. This is a change from AACR2 2.5B18: If the number of bibliographic volumes differs from the number of physical volumes, give the number of bibliographic volumes followed by *in* and the number of physical volumes.

8 v. in 5

In RDA, a note would be made about the number of bibliographic volumes:
3.22.2.8 Number of Bibliographic Volumes Differing from Number of Physical Volumes
If the number of bibliographic volumes differs from the number of physical volumes, make a note indicating the number of bibliographic volumes.

3.5 Dimensions

3.5.1.3 Recording Dimensions

Unless instructed otherwise, record dimensions in centimetres to the next whole centimetre up, using the metric symbol cm (e.g., if the height measures 17.2 centimetres, record 18 cm).

Alternative

Record dimensions in the system of measure preferred by the agency preparing the description. Abbreviate terms for units of measurement as instructed in appendix B (B.5.1), as applicable.

In AACR2, metric units are considered abbreviations and are followed by a full stop (e.g., cm.). In RDA, they are treated as symbols and are not followed by a full stop (e.g., cm). *Note:* there will still be times when a full stop follows a metric unit because it is the ISBD full stop preceding the next area.

In AACR2, the system of measurement used to record dimensions varies depending on the type of resource. In RDA, metric units are used, although there is an alternative to use the system of measure preferred by the agency preparing the description (see RDA 3.5.1.3).

LC Policy Statement 3.5.1.3: *LC practice for Alternative*: Use inches for discs (RDA 3.5.1.4.4); otherwise, follow the RDA instruction as written.

7.15 Illustrative Content

7.15.1.3 Recording Illustrative Content

If the resource contains illustrative content, record *illustration* or *illustrations*, as appropriate. Tables containing only words and/or numbers are not considered as illustrative content. Disregard illustrated title pages, etc., and minor illustrations.

Alternative

Record the type of illustrative content in place of or in addition to the term illustration or illustrations, if it is considered to be important for identification or selection, using one or more appropriate terms from the list below.

charts	coats of arms	facsimiles
forms	genealogical tables	graphs
illuminations	maps	music
photographs	plans	portraits
samples		

LC Policy Statement 7.15.1.3: *LC practice for Alternative*: Generally do not record the type of illustrative content in place of or in addition to the term "illustration" or "illustrations."

7.15 Illustrative Content

7.15.1.3 Recording Illustrative Content

Optional Addition

Record the number of illustrations if their number can be ascertained readily (e.g., when the illustrations are listed and their numbers stated).

> 48 illustrations
>
> 100 maps
>
> 1 form, 2 maps, 10 photographs, 15 plans

For the RDA Test, the optional addition decision is "cataloger judgment."

Comparison of Extent

AACR2	RDA
300 $a xxiii, 554 p. : $b ill., map ; $c 24 cm.	300 $a xxiii, 554 pages : $b illustrations, map ; $c 24 cm.
300 $a xv, 453 p., [16] p. of plates : $b ill. (some col.), maps (some col.) ; $c 24 cm.	300 $a xv, 453 pages, 16 unnumbered pages of plates : $b illustrations (some color), maps (some color) ; $b 24 cm.
300 $a ix, 120 p. : $b ill. (chiefly col.), digital, PDF file.	300 $a 1 online resource (ix, 120 pages) : $b illustrations (chiefly color), text file, PDF.

Note: The full stop used after symbol "cm" is the ISBD full stop preceding the next area; "cm" is a symbol, not an abbreviation.

The spelling of colour/color is not prescribed by RDA. Presumably American libraries will use the American spelling.

Comparison of Extent

AACR2	RDA
300 $a ca. 200 p. : $b chiefly ill. (some col.) ; $c 32 cm.	300 $a approximately 200 pages : $b illustrations (some colour) ; $c 32 cm.
	500 $a Chiefly illustrations.
300 $a 1 sound disc (64 min.) : $b digital, stereo. ; $c 4 3/4 in.	300 $a 1 audio disc (64 min.) : $b digital, stereo ; $c 4 3/4 in.
300 $a 1 videodisc (116 min.) : $b sd., col. ; $c 4 3/4 in.	300 $a 1 videodisc (116 min.) : $b colour, sound ; $c 4 3/4 in.

First example: There is no equivalent in RDA to AACR2 2.5C5. If the publication consists wholly or predominantly of illustrations, give *all ill.* or *chiefly ill.*, as appropriate. *Optionally*, if those illustrations are all of one type, give *all* [*name of type*] or *chiefly* [*name of type*].

        : all ill.
        : chiefly maps

RDA 7.15.1.4 says: Record details of the illustrative content if they are considered to be important for identification or selection.

Second example: carrier type in RDA (3.3) is different from AACR2 SMD; abbreviations are still used for durations (B.5.3); in RDA the terms used for the configuration of playback channels (3.16.8) are not abbreviations: mono; stereo; quadraphonic; surround. In AACR2 6.5C7 Number of sound channels, there were only three terms: mono.; stereo.; quad. *Note:* For the RDA test, LC will continue to give disc dimensions in inches. If an agency decided to apply 3.4.1.5 c) they could say 1 CD or 1 compact disc instead of 1 audio disc.

Third example: colour content (7.17) comes before sound content (7.18) and no abbreviations are used. For the RDA test, LC will continue to give disc dimensions in inches. If an agency decided to apply 3.4.1.5 c) they could say 1 DVD instead of 1 videodisc.

Series Numbering

AACR2 1.6G	RDA 2.12.9
490 $a Hisṭoryah bi-reʾi ha-omanut ; $v ḥov. 68 *Numbering on source of information:* ḥoveret shishim u-shemonah	490 $a Hisṭoryah bi-reʾi ha-omanut ; $v ḥoveret 68
490 $a Serye maṭeryaln far dramaṭishe ḳrayzn ; $v num. 12 *Numbering on source of information:* NUMER 12 [in roman script]	490 $a Serye maṭeryaln far dramaṭishe ḳrayzn ; $v numer 12

AACR2 1.6G. Give the numbering of the item within the series in the terms given in the item. Use abbreviations as instructed in appendix B and numerals as instructed in appendix C.

RDA 2.12.9.3. Record the numbering of the resource within the series as it appears on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7 and the general guidelines on numbers expressed as numerals or as words given under 1.8.
Do not capitalize a term that is part of the series numbering unless the instructions in appendix A appropriate to the language involved require capitalization (e.g., noun capitalization in German). Capitalize other words and alphabetic devices used as part of a numbering system according to the usage in the resource.

RDA A.7. Numbering within Series and Subseries
Do not capitalize a term that is part of the numbering within a series (see 2.12.9) or subseries (see 2.12.17) unless the guidelines given under A.10–A.55 applicable to the language involved require capitalization. Capitalize other words and alphabetic devices according to the usage on the resource.

1.8.2. Record numerals in the form preferred by the agency creating the data, unless the substitution would make the numbering less clear.
Alternatives
Record numerals in the form in which they appear on the source of information. *RDA Test:* Yes, apply the alternative – record numerals in form in which they appear.
Record the numerals in the form in which they appear on the source. Add the equivalent numerals in the form preferred by the agency creating the data, indicating that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4. *RDA Test:* No, not both as appear and form preferred by agency.

1.8.3. Substitute numerals for numbers expressed as words.

Series Numbering

AACR2 1.6G	RDA 2.12.9
490 $a The last legionary ; $v bk. 4	490 $a The last legionary ; $v book 4
Numbering on source of information: Book Four	
490 $a Canadian essays and studies ; $v 6	490 $a Canadian essays and studies ; $v VI
Numbering on source of information: VI	

AACR2 1.6G. Give the numbering of the item within the series in the terms given in the item. Use abbreviations as instructed in appendix B and numerals as instructed in appendix C.

RDA 2.12.9.3. Record the numbering of the resource within the series as it appears on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7 and the general guidelines on numbers expressed as numerals or as words given under 1.8.
Do not capitalize a term that is part of the series numbering unless the instructions in appendix A appropriate to the language involved require capitalization (e.g., noun capitalization in German). Capitalize other words and alphabetic devices used as part of a numbering system according to the usage in the resource.

RDA A.7. Numbering within Series and Subseries
Do not capitalize a term that is part of the numbering within a series (see 2.12.9) or subseries (see 2.12.17) unless the guidelines given under A.10–A.55 applicable to the language involved require capitalization. Capitalize other words and alphabetic devices according to the usage on the resource.

1.8.2. Record numerals in the form preferred by the agency creating the data, unless the substitution would make the numbering less clear.
Alternatives
Record numerals in the form in which they appear on the source of information. *RDA Test:* Yes, apply the alternative – record numerals in form in which they appear.
Record the numerals in the form in which they appear on the source. Add the equivalent numerals in the form preferred by the agency creating the data, indicating that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4.
RDA Test: No, not both as appear and form preferred by agency.

1.8.3. Substitute numerals for numbers expressed as words.

Series Numbering

AACR2 1.6G

490 $a Duah / Makhon ha-
ge'ologi, Maḥlaḳah le-
ge'ologyah yamit, $x
0333-6059 ; $v mis. 4

*Numbering on source of
information:* mis. 4

490 $a Anarkhisṭish-
ḳomunisṭishe bibli
oṭeḳ ;
$v 5. bd.

*Numbering on source of
information:* 5. band

RDA 2.12.9

490 $a Duah / Makhon ha-
ge'ologi, Maḥlaḳah le-
ge'ologyah yamit, $x
0333-6059 ; $v mis. 4

490 $a Anarkhisṭish-
ḳomunisṭishe biblioṭeḳ ;
$v 5. band

AACR2 1.6G. Give the numbering of the item within the series in the terms given in the item. Use abbreviations as instructed in appendix B and numerals as instructed in appendix C.

RDA 2.12.9.3. Record the numbering of the resource within the series as it appears on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7 and the general guidelines on numbers expressed as numerals or as words given under 1.8.
Do not capitalize a term that is part of the series numbering unless the instructions in appendix A appropriate to the language involved require capitalization (e.g., noun capitalization in German). Capitalize other words and alphabetic devices used as part of a numbering system according to the usage in the resource.

RDA A.7. Numbering within Series and Subseries
Do not capitalize a term that is part of the numbering within a series (see 2.12.9) or subseries (see 2.12.17) unless the guidelines given under A.10–A.55 applicable to the language involved require capitalization. Capitalize other words and alphabetic devices according to the usage on the resource.

1.8.2. Record numerals in the form preferred by the agency creating the data, unless the substitution would make the numbering less clear.
Alternatives
Record numerals in the form in which they appear on the source of information. *RDA Test:*
Yes, apply the alternative – record numerals in form in which they appear.
Record the numerals in the form in which they appear on the source. Add the equivalent numerals in the form preferred by the agency creating the data, indicating that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4.
RDA Test: No, not both as appear and form preferred by agency.

1.8.3. Substitute numerals for numbers expressed as words.

Series Numbering

AACR2 1.6G

490 $a Fisheries Centre research reports, $x 1198-6727 ; $v v. 7, no. 3

Numbering on source of information: Volume 7 Number 3

490 $a UBCIM publications ; $v new ser., v. 22

Numbering on source of information: New Series Vol 22

RDA 2.12.9

490 $a Fisheries Centre research reports, $x 1198-6727 ; $v volume 7, number 3

490 $a UBCIM publications ; $v new series, vol 22

AACR2 1.6G. Give the numbering of the item within the series in the terms given in the item. Use abbreviations as instructed in appendix B and numerals as instructed in appendix C.

RDA 2.12.9.3. Record the numbering of the resource within the series as it appears on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7 and the general guidelines on numbers expressed as numerals or as words given under 1.8.
Do not capitalize a term that is part of the series numbering unless the instructions in appendix A appropriate to the language involved require capitalization (e.g., noun capitalization in German). Capitalize other words and alphabetic devices used as part of a numbering system according to the usage in the resource.

2.12.9.6. If a new sequence of numbering is accompanied by wording to differentiate the sequence, such as new series, include this wording.
If a new sequence of numbering with the same system as before is not accompanied by wording such as new series, supply new series or another appropriate term. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4.

RDA A.7. Numbering within Series and Subseries
Do not capitalize a term that is part of the numbering within a series (see 2.12.9) or subseries (see 2.12.17) unless the guidelines given under A.10–A.55 applicable to the language involved require capitalization. Capitalize other words and alphabetic devices according to the usage on the resource.

1.8.2. Record numerals in the form preferred by the agency creating the data, unless the substitution would make the numbering less clear.
Alternatives
Record numerals in the form in which they appear on the source of information. *RDA Test:* Yes, apply the alternative – record numerals in form in which they appear.
Record the numerals in the form in which they appear on the source. Add the equivalent numerals in the form preferred by the agency creating the data, indicating that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4. *RDA Test:* No, not both as appear and form preferred by agency.

1.8.3. Substitute numerals for numbers expressed as words.

AACR2 1.6G. Give the numbering of the item within the series in the terms given in the item. Use abbreviations as instructed in appendix B and numerals as instructed in appendix C.

RDA 2.12.9.3. Record the numbering of the resource within the series as it appears on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7 and the general guidelines on numbers expressed as numerals or as words given under 1.8.
Do not capitalize a term that is part of the series numbering unless the instructions in appendix A appropriate to the language involved require capitalization (e.g., noun capitalization in German). Capitalize other words and alphabetic devices used as part of a numbering system according to the usage in the resource.

1.8.5. When recording ordinal numbers (expressed either as numerals or as words) taken from an English-language source, record them as numerals in the form 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, etc.

RDA A.7. Numbering within Series and Subseries
Do not capitalize a term that is part of the numbering within a series (see 2.12.9) or subseries (see 2.12.17) unless the guidelines given under A.10–A.55 applicable to the language involved require capitalization. Capitalize other words and alphabetic devices according to the usage on the resource.

1.8.2. Record numerals in the form preferred by the agency creating the data, unless the substitution would make the numbering less clear.
Alternatives
Record numerals in the form in which they appear on the source of information. *RDA Test:* Yes, apply the alternative – record numerals in form in which they appear.
Record the numerals in the form in which they appear on the source. Add the equivalent numerals in the form preferred by the agency creating the data, indicating that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4. *RDA Test:* No, not both as appear and form preferred by agency.

1.8.3. Substitute numerals for numbers expressed as words.

Access Points

AACR2 21.6C2, 21.30B1

245 00 $a Shekhiḥut ṿe-hitpalgut shel nizḳe ḳarah be-'agvaniyot / $c me-et P. Ts'etsiḳ … [et al.].

700 1_ $a Ts'etsiḳ, P.

RDA 6.27.1.3, 19.2.1.3

100 1_ $a Ts'etsiḳ, P., $e author.

245 10 $a Shekhiḥut ṿe-hitpalgut shel nizḳe ḳarah be-'agvaniyot / $c me-et P. Ts'etsiḳ, Y. Lomas, Irit Rilsḳah, Ḥeftsi-Bah Avraham, Rivḳa Barḳai.

700 1_ $a Lomas, J. $q (Jacob), $e author.

700 1_ $a Rylski, Irena, $e author.

700 1_ $a Avraham, Hefzi-bha, $e author.

700 1_ $a Barkai-Golan, Rivka, $e author.

21.6C2. If responsibility is shared among more than three persons or corporate bodies and principal responsibility is not attributed to any one, two, or three, enter under title. Make an added entry under the heading for the first person or corporate body named prominently in the item being catalogued. If editors are named prominently, make an added entry under the heading for each if there are not more than three. If there are more than three named prominently, make an added entry under the heading for the principal editor and/or for the one named first.

21.30B1. If the main entry is under the heading for a corporate body or under a title, make added entries under the headings for collaborating persons if there are not more than three, or under the heading for the first named of four or more.

6.27.1.3 If principal responsibility for the work is not indicated, construct the authorized access point representing the work using the authorized access point representing the first-named person, family, or corporate body followed by the preferred title for the work.

19.2.1.3 Record a creator applying the general guidelines on recording relationships to persons, families, and corporate bodies associated with a resource given under 18.4.

18.5.1.3 Record one or more appropriate terms from the list in appendix I with an identifier and/or authorized access point representing the person, family, or corporate body to indicate the nature of the relationship more specifically than is indicated by the defined scope of the relationship element itself.

Note: the policy on how many names to include in a statement of responsibility doesn't automatically correspond to the same policy for how many authorized access points to give. You could give [and four others] in the 245 and still give four 700 fields, or you could give all in the 245 but none in 700 fields or only some in 700 fields.

Note : the across-the-board use of relationship designators is a change from AACR2.

Access Points

AACR2 21.7B1, 21.30D

245 00 Mediniyut Tsiburit ben
    ḥevrah le-mishpaṭ / $c ha-
    ʻorkhim Shelomoh Mizraḥi
    … [et al.].
700 1_ $a Mizrahi, Shlomo.

RDA 6.27.1.4, 20.2.1.3

245 00 $a Mediniyut Tsiburit ben
    ḥevrah le-mishpaṭ / $c ha-
    ʻorkhim Shelomoh Mizraḥi, Asaf
    Medani, Hayim Zandberg, Rut
    Lapidot.
700 1_ $a Mizrahi, Shlomo, $e
    editor.
700 1_ $a Meydani, Assaf, $e
    editor.
700 1_ $a Sandberg, Haim, $e
    editor
700 1_ $a Lapidoth, Ruth, $e
    editor.

21.7B1. Enter a work falling into one of the categories given in 21.7A under its title if it has a collective title. Make added entries under the headings for the compilers/editors if there are not more than three and if they are named prominently in the item being catalogued. If there are more than three compilers/editors named prominently, make an added entry under the heading for the principal compiler/editor and/or for the one named first.

21.30D1. Make an added entry under the heading for a prominently named editor or compiler. For serials and integrating resources, make an added entry under the heading for an editor if considered to be important.

6.27.1.4 If the work is a compilation of works by different persons, families, or corporate bodies, construct the authorized access point representing the work using the preferred title for the compilation, formulated according to the instructions given under 6.2.2.

20.2.1.3 Record a contributor applying the general guidelines on recording relationships to persons, families, and corporate bodies associated with a resource given under 18.4.

18.5.1.3 Record one or more appropriate terms from the list in appendix I with an identifier and/or authorized access point representing the person, family, or corporate body to indicate the nature of the relationship more specifically than is indicated by the defined scope of the relationship element itself.

Note: the policy on how many names to include in a statement of responsibility doesn't automatically correspond to the same policy for how many authorized access points to give. You could give [and three others] in the 245 and still give four 700 fields, or you could give all in the 245 but none in 700 fields or only some in 700 fields.

Note : the across-the-board use of relationship designators is a change from AACR2.

Compilations Lacking Collective Title

AACR2 21.7C1

100 1_ $a Shpiṭṭser, Tsevi, $d ca. 1892-1944.

240 10 $a Liḵuṭe Tsevi

245 10 $a Sefer Liḵuṭe Tsevi / $c me-et Tsevi Shpiṭṭser. Sefer Maʻaśe Daṿid / me-et Daṿid Shṭern. Sefer Ahavat Avraham / me-et Avraham Shemu'el Shṭern.

700 12 $a Shṭern, Daṿid, $c R. $t Maʻaśe Daṿid.

700 12 $a Stern, Abraham, $d 1884-1944. $t Ahavat Avraham.

RDA 6.27.1.4

245 00 $a Sefer Liḵuṭe Tsevi / $c me-et Tsevi Shpiṭṭser. Sefer Maʻaśe Daṿid / me-et Daṿid Shṭern. Sefer Ahavat Avraham / me-et Avraham Shemu'el Shṭern.

700 12 $i contains (work) $a Shpiṭṭser, Tsevi, $d approximately 1892-1944. $t Liḵuṭe Tsevi.

700 12 $i contains (work) $a Shṭern, Daṿid $c (Rabbi). $t Maʻaśe Daṿid.

700 12 $i contains (work) $a Stern, Abraham, $d 1884-1944. $t Ahavat Avraham.

21.7C1. If a work falling into one of the categories given in 21.7A1 lacks a collective title, enter it under the heading appropriate to the first work named in the chief source of information of the item being catalogued. If the item lacks a collective chief source of information, enter it under the heading appropriate to the first work in the item. Make added entries for editors/compilers and for the other works as instructed in 21.7B1, insofar as it applies to works without a collective title.

6.27.1.4 Compilations of Works by Different Persons, Families, or Corporate Bodies
If the compilation lacks a collective title, construct separate access points for each of the works in the compilation.
Alternative
Instead of (or in addition to) constructing access points for each of the works in the compilation, construct an authorized access point representing the compilation using a devised title formulated according to the instructions given under 2.3.2.11.

Whether to devise a title proper (see next slide) is cataloger's judgment for LC during the RDA Test.

24.5.1.3 Record an appropriate term from the list in appendix J to indicate the nature of the relationship more specifically than is indicated by the defined scope of the relationship element itself.

Compilations Lacking Collective Title

AACR2 21.7C1

100 1_ $a Shpiṭṭser, Tsevi, $d ca.
   1892-1944.

240 10 $a Liḳuṭe Tsevi

245 10 $a Sefer Liḳuṭe Tsevi / $c
   me-et Tsevi Shpiṭṭser. Sefer
   Maʻaśe Daṿid / me-et Daṿid
   Shṭern. Sefer Ahavat Avraham
   / me-et Avraham Shemuʼel
   Shṭern.

700 12 $a Shṭern, Daṿid, $c R. $t
   Maʻaśe Daṿid.

700 12 $a Stern, Abraham, $d
   1884-1944. $t Ahavat
   Avraham.

RDA 6.27.1.4 Alternative, 24.5.1.3

245 00 $a [Sheloshah sefarim niftaḥim].

500 __ $a Title devised by cataloger.

505 0_ $a Sefer Liḳuṭe Tsevi / me-et
   Tsevi Shpiṭṭser -- Sefer Maʻaśe Daṿid /
   me-et Daṿid Shṭern -- Sefer Ahavat
   Avraham / me-et Avraham Shemuʼel
   Shṭern.

700 12 $i contains (work) $a Shpiṭṭser,
   Tsevi, $d approximately 1892-1944. $t
   Liḳuṭe Tsevi.

700 12 $i contains (work) $a Shṭern,
   Daṿid $c (Rabbi). $t Maʻaśe Daṿid.

700 12 $i contains (work) $a Stern,
   Abraham, $d 1884-1944. $t Ahavat
   Avraham.

21.7C1. If a work falling into one of the categories given in 21.7A1 lacks a collective title, enter it under the heading appropriate to the first work named in the chief source of information of the item being catalogued. If the item lacks a collective chief source of information, enter it under the heading appropriate to the first work in the item. Make added entries for editors/compilers and for the other works as instructed in 21.7B1, insofar as it applies to works without a collective title.

6.27.1.4 Compilations of Works by Different Persons, Families, or Corporate Bodies
If the compilation lacks a collective title, construct separate access points for each of the works in the compilation.
Alternative
Instead of (or in addition to) constructing access points for each of the works in the compilation, construct an authorized access point representing the compilation using a devised title formulated according to the instructions given under 2.3.2.11.

Whether to devise a title proper is cataloger's judgment for LC during the RDA Test.

24.5.1.3 Record an appropriate term from the list in appendix J to indicate the nature of the relationship more specifically than is indicated by the defined scope of the relationship element itself.

Note: Cataloger's judgment which convention to use (and whether to use more than one) to express relationships: could be only the 505 (description) or could be only 700s (authorized access points) or could be both. Could also be only or also identifiers (but they won't be used alone during U.S. test of RDA).

Two or More Unnumbered or Non-Consecutively Numbered Parts of a Work

AACR2 25.6B3

130 0_ $a Talmud. $k Selections.

245 10 $a Talmud Bavli, masekhtot Shabat, Pesaḥim, Yevamot, Ketubot.

RDA 6.27.2.3, 24.5.1.3

245 00 $a Talmud Bavli, masekhtot Shabat, Pesaḥim, Yevamot, Ketubot.

730 02 $i contains (work) $a Talmud. $p Shabbat.

730 02 $i contains (work) $a Talmud. $p Pesaḥim.

730 02 $i contains (work) $a Talmud. $p Yevamot.

730 02 $i contains (work) $a Talmud. $p Ketubbot.

25.6B3. If the item consists of three or more unnumbered or nonconsecutively numbered parts of, or of extracts from, a work, use the uniform title for the whole work followed by *Selections*.

6.27.2.3 Two or More Parts
When identifying two or more unnumbered or non-consecutively numbered parts of a work, construct authorized access points for each of the parts applying the instructions given under 6.27.2.2.
Alternative
When identifying two or more unnumbered or non-consecutively numbered parts of a work, treat the parts as an expression of the whole work. Construct the authorized access point representing the expression by adding Selections to the authorized access point representing the work as a whole (see 6.27.1 and 6.12.1.4).

LC Policy Statement 6.27.2.3: *LC practice for Alternative*: Construct the authorized access point representing the expression by adding Selections to the authorized access point representing the work as a whole.

24.5.1.3 Record an appropriate term from the list in appendix J to indicate the nature of the relationship more specifically than is indicated by the defined scope of the relationship element itself.

> ## Two or More Unnumbered or Non-Consecutively Numbered Parts of a Work
>
> ### AACR2 25.6B3   RDA 6.27.2.3 Alternative, 24.5.1.3
>
> 130 0_ $a Talmud. $k Selections.
>
> 245 10 $a Talmud Bavli, masekhtot Shabat, Pesaḥim, Yevamot, Ketubot.
>
> 130 0_ $a Talmud. $k Selections.
>
> 245 10 $a Talmud Bavli, masekhtot Shabat, Pesaḥim, Yevamot, Ketubot.
>
> *730 02* $i contains (work) *$a Talmud. $p Shabbat.*
>
> *730 02* $i contains (work) *$a Talmud. $p Pesaḥim.*
>
> *730 02* $i contains (work) *$a Talmud. $p Yevamot.*
>
> *730 02* $i contains (work) *$a Talmud. $p Ketubbot.*

25.6B3. If the item consists of three or more unnumbered or nonconsecutively numbered parts of, or of extracts from, a work, use the uniform title for the whole work followed by *Selections*.

6.27.2.3 Two or More Parts
When identifying two or more unnumbered or non-consecutively numbered parts of a work, construct authorized access points for each of the parts applying the instructions given under 6.27.2.2.
Alternative
When identifying two or more unnumbered or non-consecutively numbered parts of a work, treat the parts as an expression of the whole work. Construct the authorized access point representing the expression by adding Selections to the authorized access point representing the work as a whole (see 6.27.1 and 6.12.1.4).

LC Policy Statement 6.27.2.3: *LC practice for Alternative*: Construct the authorized access point representing the expression by adding Selections to the authorized access point representing the work as a whole.

The 730 added entries in the RDA example could be made based on the instructions for referencing related works in chapter 25.

24.5.1.3 Record an appropriate term from the list in appendix J to indicate the nature of the relationship more specifically than is indicated by the defined scope of the relationship element itself.

Personal Name Headings

AACR2 22.15C, 22.19B

Do not add other titles or terms associated with names entered under surname unless they are required to distinguish between two or more persons with the same name and neither dates nor fuller forms of name are available (see 22.19B).

100 1_ $a Williams, Hank, $d 1949-

Usage: Hank Williams, Jr.

RDA 9.2.2.9.5

Treat Filho, Junior, Neto, Netto, or Sobrinho following a Portuguese surname as part of the surname.

Record similar terms (e.g., *Jr.*, *Sr.*, *fils*, *père*) and numbers (e.g., *III*) occurring in languages other than Portuguese following the person's forename or forenames, preceded by a comma.

100 1_ $a Williams, Hank, $c Jr., $d 1949-

There are quite a few other changes that I do not have time to cover. But the next slides illustrate some significant changes in the formulation of access points.

Because Hank Williams, Jr.'s birth date is available, in AACR2 the term "Jr." is not included in his heading. In RDA, terms indicating relationship such as "Jr." are treated as part of the name.

Personal Name Headings

AACR2 22.17A	RDA 9.3.2.3, 9.3.3.3, 9.19.1.3
Smith, John, 1924-	Smith, John, 1924-
Smith, John, 1900 Jan. 10-	Smith, John, 1900 January 10-
Smith, John, 1836 or 7-1896	Smith, John, 1836 or 1837-1896
Smith, John, ca. 1837-1896	Smith, John, approximately 1837-1896
Smith, John, 1837-ca. 1896	Smith, John, 1837-approximately 1896
Smith, John, ca. 1837-ca. 1896	Smith, John, approximately 1837-approximately 1896
Smith, John, b. 1825	Smith, John, born 1825
	LC practice: Smith, John, 1825-
Smith, John, d. 1859	Smith, John, died 1859
	LC practice: Smith, John, -1859

RDA Appendix B does not contain any abbreviations for months. Other terms associated with dates that are abbreviated in AACR (b., d., fl., cent.) are spelled out in RDA. "ca." is replaced by "approximately".

9.3.2.3 If the person was born in the same year as another person with the same name, record the date of birth in the form [year] [month] [day]. Record the month in the language and script preferred by the agency creating the data.

LC Policy Statement 9.3.2.3: *LC practice*: Use a hyphen after date of birth; do not use the term "born" with the date.

LC Policy Statement 9.3.3.3: *LC practice*: Use a hyphen before the date of death; do not use the term "died" with the date.

Personal Name Headings

AACR2 22.17A	RDA 9.3.4.3, 9.19.1.3
Johnson, Carl F., fl. 1893-1940	Johnson, Carl F., flourished 1893-1940
	LC practice: Johnson, Carl F., active 1893-1940
Joannes, Diaconus, 12th cent.	Joannes, Diaconus, 12th century
Joannes, Actuarius, 13th/ 14th cent.	Joannes, Actuarius, 13th/14th century
Lin, Li, jin shi 1152	Lin, Li, jin shi 1152

RDA Appendix B does not contain any abbreviations for months. Other terms associated with dates that are abbreviated in AACR (b., d., fl., cent.) are spelled out in RDA. "ca." is replaced by "approximately".

9.3.4.3 If the person's date of birth and date of death are both unknown, record a date or range of dates indicative of the person's period of activity applying the basic instructions on recording dates associated with persons given under 9.3.1.

In AACR2, flourished dates are not used for dates within the twentieth century. There is no such limitation on recording years of activity in RDA.

LC Policy Statement 9.3.4.3: *LC practice:* Use "active" and "century" rather than the abbreviations "fl." and "cent."

Personal Name Headings

AACR2 22.19, LAC RI 22.19	RDA 9.19.1.1., 9.19.1.2, 9.19.1.6
Johannes (Notary)	Johannes (Notary)
Thomas (Anglo-Norman poet)	Thomas (Anglo-Norman poet)
Smith, John, Sir	Smith, John (*Profession or Occupation*)
	or Smith, John (*Field of activity*)
	or Smith, John [undifferentiated]
Brown, George, Captain	Brown, George (Soldier)
	or Brown, George [undifferentiated]
Brown, George, F.I.P.S.	Brown, George (*Profession or Occupation*)
	or Brown, George (*Field of activity*)
	or Brown, George [undifferentiated]
Brown, George, Rev.	Brown, George (Clergyman)
Brown, George, Ph. D.	Brown, George (*Profession or Occupation*)
	or Brown, George (*Field of activity*)
	or Brown, George [undifferentiated]
Brown, George, flutist	Brown, George (Flutist)

22.19A1. If neither a fuller form of name nor dates are available to distinguish between identical headings of which the entry element is a given name, etc., devise a suitable brief term and add it in parentheses.

22.19B1. If neither a fuller form of name nor dates are available to distinguish between identical headings of which the entry element is a surname, add a qualifier (e.g., term of honour, term of address, title of position or office, initials of an academic degree, initials denoting membership in an organization) that appears with the name in works by the person or in reference sources. Add the qualifier after the last element of the name.

In RDA 9.19.1.2, titles or other designations added to names are limited to:

a) a title of royalty (see 9.4.1.4) or nobility (see 9.4.1.5)

b) the term Saint (see 9.6.1.4)

c) title of religious rank (see 9.4.1.6-9.4.1.8)

d) the term Spirit (see 9.6.1.5)

e) a term indicating profession or occupation (see 9.16) or field of activity of the person (see 9.15), in that order of preference, for a person whose name consists of a phrase or appellation not conveying the idea of a person.

9.19.1.6   If none of the elements specified under 9.19.1.3 (date of birth and/or death), 9.19.1.4 (fuller form of name), or 9.19.1.5 (period of activity of the person) is available to distinguish one access point from another, add a term indicating the profession or occupation of the person (see 9.16).

9.19.1.7   If none of the elements specified under 9.19.1.3 (date of birth and/or death), 9.19.1.4 (fuller form of name), 9.19.1.5 (period of activity of the person), or 9.19.1.6 (profession or occupation) are available to distinguish one access point from another, add a term indicating the field of activity of the person (see 9.15).

9.19.1.1   If no suitable addition is available, use the same access point for all persons with the same name, and use an undifferentiated name indicator (see 8.11) to designate the name as one that is undifferentiated.

Family Names

RDA chapter 10 provides general guidelines and instructions on choosing and recording preferred and variant names for families, and on recording other identifying attributes of families. It also provides guidelines on using the preferred name for a family in conjunction with other identifying attributes to construct the authorized access point representing that family, and using variant names to construct variant access points.

Family Names

Elements include:

Preferred name (10.2.2)

Variant name (10.2.3)

Type of family (10.3)

Date associated with family (10.4)

Place associated with family (10.5)

Prominent member of family (10.6)

Some new MARC authority fields can be used to record some of these attributes:

370 - Associated Place

376 - Family Information

Family Name Access Points

10.10.1.1
When constructing an authorized access point to represent a family, use the preferred name for the family (see 10.2.2) as the basis for the authorized access point.

Make additions to the name as instructed under 10.10.1.2-10.10.1.5, in that order, as applicable.

10.10.1.2 Type of Family (MARC 100 $a)
10.10.1.3 Date Associated with the Family   (100 $d)
10.10.1.4 Place Associated with the Family (100 $c)
10.10.1.5 Prominent Member of the Family (100 $g)

Family Name Access Points

100 3_ $a Grinberger (Family)

100 3_ $a Donald (Clan)

100 3_ $a Bourbon (Royal house)

100 3_ $a Nguyễn (Dynasty : $d 1558-1775)

100 3_ $a Nguyễn (Dynasty : $d 1802-1945)

100 3_ $a James (Family : $c Jamestown, Wash.)

100 3_ $a James (Family : $c Summerton, S.C.)

100 3_ $a Peale (Family : $g Peale, Charles Willson, 1741-1827)

100 3_ $a Peale (Family : $g Peale, Norman Vincent, 1898–1993)

100 3_ $a Nayak (Dynasty : $d 1529-1739 : $c Madurai, India)

In RDA there is one instruction for conferences, congresses, meetings, exhibitions, fairs, festivals, etc. (11.2.2.11). This results in the following changes to AACR2: frequency will be retained in the name of a conference, congress, meeting, etc. (24.7A1). Year of convocation will be omitted from exhibitions, fairs, festivals, etc. (24.8A1). Location will be recorded even if the location is part of the name of the body (24.7B4, 24.8B1).

24.7A1. Omit from the name of a conference, etc. (including that of a conference entered subordinately, see 24.13), indications of its number, *frequency*, or year(s) of convocation.

24.7B4. If the location is part of the name of the conference, etc., do not repeat it.

24.8B1. As instructed in 24.7B, add to the name of an exhibition, fair, festival, etc., its number, date, and location. Do not add the date and/or location if they are integral parts of the name.

11.2.2.11 Omit from the name of a conference, congress, meeting, exhibition, fair, festival, etc., (including that of a conference, etc., treated as a subordinate body, see 11.2.2.14), indications of its number, or year or years of convocation, etc.

Conferences, etc.: Multiple Locations

AACR2 24.7B4	RDA 11.3.2, 11.13.1.8
Simpozyon ʻal ḳapitalizm ve-sotsyalizm $d (1962 : $c Tel Aviv, Israel, and London, England)	Simpozyon ʻal ḳapitalizm ve-sotsyalizm $d (1962 : $c Tel Aviv, Israel; London, England)
Society for Judaeo-Arabic Studies. $b Conference $d (1989 : $c Universiṭat Tel-Aviv and Mekhon Ben-Tsevi)	Society for Judaeo-Arabic Studies. $b Conference $d (1989 : $c Universiṭat Tel-Aviv; Mekhon Ben-Tsevi)
Miflagah ha-ḳomunisṭit ha-Yiśreʾelit. $b Veʿidah $d (1985 : $c Jerusalem, etc.)	Miflagah ha-ḳomunisṭit ha-Yiśreʾelit. $b Veʿidah $d (1985 : $c Jerusalem; Hebron; Nazareth, Israel)

24.7B4. If the sessions of a conference, etc., were held in two locations, add both names.

World Peace Congress (1st : 1949 : *Paris, France, and Prague, Czechoslovakia*)

Institute on Diagnostic Problems in Mental Retardation (1957 : *Long Beach State College and San Francisco State College*)

If the sessions of a conference, etc., were held in three or more locations, add the first named place followed by *etc.*

International Conference on Alternatives to War (1982 : *San Francisco, Calif., etc.*)

11.13.1.8 If the sessions of a conference, etc., were held in two or more locations, add each of the place names.

When included in an access point, multiple locations will be separated by a semicolon (RDA E.1.2.4)

E.1.2.4 Enclose the number, date, and location of a conference, etc., in parentheses. Separate the number, date, and location by a space, colon, space. Separate multiple locations by a semicolon.

Enclose the number, date, and location of an exhibition, etc., in parentheses. Separate the number, date, and location by a space, colon, space. Separate multiple locations by a semicolon.

Religious Officials

AACR2 24.27B	RDA 11.2.2.29.1
Catholic Church. $b Diocese of Campos. $b Bishop (1949-1981 : Mayer)	Catholic Church. $b Archdiocese of St. Paul and Minneapolis. $b Archbishop (1995-2008 : Flynn)
Franciscans. $b Minister General (1947-1951 : Perantoni)	United Hebrew Congregations of the Commonwealth. $b Chief Rabbi (1991- : Sacks)
Catholic Church. $b Diocese of Winchester. $b Bishop (1367-1404 : William, of Wykeham)	Franciscans. $b Minister General (1947-1952 : Perantoni)
	Dominicans. $b Master General (1756-1777 : Boxadors)
Jewish example added to RDA	Catholic Church. $b Diocese of Winchester. $b Bishop (1282-1304 : John, of Pontoise)

24.27B1. Enter a religious official (e.g., bishop, abbot, rabbi, moderator, mullah, patriarch) acting in an official capacity (see 21.4D1) under the heading for the religious jurisdiction (e.g., diocese, order, rabbinate, synod, denomination, see 24.27C2-24.27C3), followed by the title of the official in English (unless there is no equivalent English term). Add the inclusive years of incumbency and the name of the person in a brief form and in the language of the heading for that person.

>**Catholic Church.** *Diocese of Campos. Bishop* (*1949-1981 : Mayer*)
>
>**Franciscans.** *Minister General* (*1947-1951 : Perantoni*)
>
>**Catholic Church.** *Diocese of Winchester. Bishop* (*1367-1404 : William,*

of Wykeham)

11.2.2.29.1 Record the title of a religious official (e.g., bishop, abbot, rabbi, moderator, mullah, patriarch) acting in an official capacity (see 6.31.1) as a subdivision of the authorized access point representing the religious jurisdiction, see 11.2.2.30.1 (provinces, dioceses, synods, etc.) or 11.2.2.30.2 (Catholic dioceses, etc.).

If the official being identified is a specific incumbent of the office, add, in parentheses, the inclusive years of incumbency and the name of the person in a brief form and in the language of the preferred name for that person. Separate the years of the incumbency from the name of the person using a space, colon, space.

Uniform Titles – Two Languages

AACR2 25.5C1

100 1_ $a Gouri, Haim, $d 1923-

240 10 $a Milim be-dami ha-ḥoleh ahavah. $l English & Hebrew

245 10 $a Words in my lovesick blood : $b poems = Milim be-dami ha-ḥoleh ahavah / $c by Haim Gouri ; translated from Hebrew and edited by Stanley F. Chyet.

246 31 $a Milim be-dami ha-ḥoleh ahavah

RDA 6.11.1.4, 17.10

100 1_ Gouri, Haim, $d 1923- $e author.

245 10 $a Words in my lovesick blood : $b poems = Milim be-dami ha-ḥoleh ahavah / $c by Haim Gouri ; translated from Hebrew and edited by Stanley F. Chyet.

246 31 $a Milim be-dami ha-ḥoleh ahavah

700 12 $i contains (expression) $a Gouri, Haim, $d 1923- $t Milim be-dami ha-ḥoleh ahavah. $l English.

700 12 $i contains (expression) $a Gouri, Haim, $d 1923- $t Milim be-dami ha-ḥoleh ahavah. $l Hebrew.

25.5C1. If the linguistic content of the item being catalogued is different from that of the original (e.g., a translation, a dubbed motion picture), add the name of the language of the item to the uniform title. Precede the language by a full stop.

Do not add the name of the language to a uniform title for a motion picture with subtitles.

If an item is in two languages, name both. If one of the languages is the original language, name it second. Otherwise, name the languages in the following order: English, French, German, Spanish, Russian, other languages in alphabetic order of their names in English. If an item is in three or more languages, use *Polyglot* unless the original work is in three or more languages (e.g., a multilateral treaty), in which case give all the languages in the order specified above.

In RDA if a single expression of a work involves more than one language, record each of the languages (RDA 6.11.1.4). RDA does not include the limitation in AACR2 on motion pictures with subtitles.

17.10 Expression Manifested

Expression manifested is a core element if there is more than one expression of the work manifested. If more than one expression is embodied in the manifestation, only the predominant or first-named expression manifested is required.

Note: Only the first 700 in the example is required. It would be cataloger's judgment as to which to give if only giving one (although RDA says that it would be either the "predominant or first-named expression").

Uniform Titles – Three or More Languages

AACR2 25.5C1

130 0_ $a Bible. $l Polyglot. $f 1569.

245 10 $a Biblia Sacra Hebraice, Chaldaice, Graece, & Latine : $b Philippi II. Reg. Cathol. pietate, et stvdio ad Sacrosanctae Ecclesiae vsvm.

260   $a Excvd. Antverpiae. : $b Christoph. Plantinvs, $c 1569-1573.

RDA 6.11.1.4, 17.10

245 00 $a Biblia Sacra Hebraice, Chaldaice, Graece, & Latine : $b Philippi II. Reg. Cathol. pietate, et stvdio ad Sacrosanctae Ecclesiae vsvm.

730 02 $i contains (expression) $a Bible. $l Hebrew. $f 1569.

730 02 $i contains (expression) $a Bible. $l Aramaic. $f 1569.

730 02 $i contains (expression) $a Bible. $l Ancient Greek. $f 1569.

730 02 $i contains (expression) $a Bible. $l Latin. $f 1569.

25.5C1. If the linguistic content of the item being catalogued is different from that of the original (e.g., a translation, a dubbed motion picture), add the name of the language of the item to the uniform title. Precede the language by a full stop.

Do not add the name of the language to a uniform title for a motion picture with subtitles.

 If an item is in two languages, name both. If one of the languages is the original language, name it second. Otherwise, name the languages in the following order: English, French, German, Spanish, Russian, other languages in alphabetic order of their names in English. If an item is in three or more languages, use *Polyglot* unless the original work is in three or more languages (e.g., a multilateral treaty), in which case give all the languages in the order specified above.

In RDA if a single expression of a work involves more than one language, record each of the languages (RDA 6.11.1.4).   RDA does not include the limitation in AACR2 on motion pictures with subtitles.

17.10 Expression Manifested

Expression manifested is a core element if there is more than one expression of the work manifested. If more than one expression is embodied in the manifestation, only the predominant or first-named expression manifested is required.

Note: Only the first 730 in the example is required per 17.10.

25.9A. Use the collective title *Selections* for items consisting of three or more works in various forms, or in one form if the person created works in one form only, and for items consisting of extracts, etc., from the works of one person. For musical works, see also 25.34B-25.34C.

6.2.2.10 Record the preferred title for a compilation of works applying the instructions given under 6.2.2.10.1-6.2.2.10.3, as applicable.

6.2.2.10.1 Record the conventional collective title *Works* as the preferred title for a compilation of works that consists of, or purports to be, the complete works of a person, family, or corporate body, including those that are complete at the time of publication.

6.2.2.10.2 Record one of the following conventional collective titles as the preferred title for a compilation of works (other than music, see 6.14.2.8) that consists of, or purports to be, the complete works of a person, family, or corporate body, in one particular form.

   Correspondence; Essays; Novels; Plays; Poems; Prose works; Short stories; Speeches

If none of the above is appropriate, record an appropriate specific collective title (e.g., *Posters*, *Fragments*, *Encyclicals*).

If the compilation consists of two or more but not all the works of one person, family, or corporate body in a particular form, apply the instructions given under 6.2.2.10.3.

6.2.2.10.3 For a compilation consisting of:

a) two or more but not all the works of one person, family, or corporate body, in a particular form

or b) two or more but not all the works of one person, family, or corporate body, in various forms

record the preferred title for each of the works in the compilation applying the basic instructions on recording titles of works given under 6.2.1.

Alternative

Instead of (or in addition to) recording the preferred title for each of the works in the compilation, record a conventional collective title as instructed under 6.2.2.10.1 or 6.2.2.10.2, as applicable, followed by *Selections*.

Note: the decision on the alternative for the U.S. RDA test is: Yes, use the conventional collective title + Selections instead of recording the preferred titles of the works; if one or more work is especially important, also record the work titles.

17.8 Work Manifested

If more than one work is embodied in the manifestation, only the predominant or first-named work manifested is required.

Since more than one work is in this manifestation, the cataloger has to record a work manifested by either (1) an identifier, (2) authorized access point, and/or (3) description. So in the RDA example, either a 505 contents note would be included or at minimum an access point for the predominant or first-named work manifested.

Works Accepted as Sacred Scripture

AACR2 25.17A	RDA 6.23.2.5
Use as the uniform title for a sacred scripture (see 21.37) the title by which it is most commonly identified in English-language reference sources dealing with the religious group(s) to which the scripture belongs. If no such source is available, use general reference sources.	Choose as the preferred title for a sacred scripture the title by which it is most commonly identified in reference sources in the language preferred by the agency creating the data that deal with the religious group or groups to which the scripture belongs. If no such source is available, use general reference sources.

Avesta	Avesta
Bible	Bible
Koran	Holy Piby
Talmud	Kitāb al-aqdas
Tripiṭaka	Qur'an
	Talmud
	Tripiṭaka

Additional examples have been added to show the preferred title of a sacred scripture. The preferred title used for the Koran is changed in RDA to a different transliterated form: Qur'an.

25.17A. Use as the uniform title for a sacred scripture (see 21.37) the title by which it is most commonly identified in English-language reference sources dealing with the religious group(s) to which the scripture belongs. If no such source is available, use general reference sources.

6.23.2.5 Choose as the preferred title for a sacred scripture the title by which it is most commonly identified in reference sources in the language preferred by the agency creating the data that deal with the religious group or groups to which the scripture belongs. If no such source is available, use general reference sources.

21.37A. Enter a work that is accepted as sacred scripture by a religious group, or part of such a work, under title. When appropriate, use a uniform title as instructed in 25.17-25.18. Make an added entry under the heading for one, two, or three persons associated with the work and/or the item being catalogued. If there are four or more such persons, do not make added entries.

6.30.1.2 For a work that is accepted as sacred scripture by a religious group, construct the authorized access point representing the work using the preferred title for the work, formulated according to the instructions given under 6.23.2.

> Book of Mormon
>
> Qur'an
>
> Ādi-Granth

Exception

If reference sources dealing with the religious group to which the sacred work belongs (e.g., works of the Baha'i Faith) attribute a work accepted as sacred scripture to a single person, construct the authorized access point representing the work by combining (in this order):

a) the authorized access point representing the person responsible for creating the work, formulated according to the instructions given under 9.19.1

b) the preferred title for the work, formulated according to the instructions given under 6.23.2

> Bahá'u'lláh, 1817-1892. Kitāb al-aqdas
>
> Hubbard, L. Ron (La Fayette Ron), 1911-1986. Introduction to Scientology Ethics
>
> Rogers, Robert Athlyi. Holy Piby
>
> Moon, Sun Myung. Wŏlli haesŏl

Parts of the Bible

AACR2 25.18A	RDA 6.23.2.9, 6.30.2.2
Bible. $p O.T.	Bible. $p Old Testament
Bible. $p N.T.	Bible. $p New Testament
Bible. $p O.T. $p Ezra	Bible. $p Ezra
Bible. $p N.T. $p Revelation	Bible. $p Revelation
Bible. $p N.T. $p Corinthians, 1st	Bible. $p Corinthians, 1st
Bible. $p O.T. $p Genesis XI, 26-XX, 18	Bible. $p Genesis, XI, 26-XX, 18
Bible. $p O.T. $p Pentateuch	Bible. $p Pentateuch
Bible. $p N.T. $p Gospels	Bible. $p Gospels
Bible. $p O.T. $p Apocrypha	Bible. $p Apocrypha

In RDA, individual books and groups of books of the Bible are recorded as a subdivision of Bible, *rather than as a subdivision of* O.T. *or* N.T.

25.18A1. General rule

Enter a Testament as a subheading of *Bible*. Enter a book of the Catholic or Protestant canon as a subheading of the appropriate Testament.

25.18A2. Testaments

Enter the Old Testament as **Bible.** *O.T.* and the New Testament as **Bible.** *N.T.*

6.23.2.9.1 For the Old Testament, record *Old Testament* as a subdivision of the preferred title for the Bible.

For the New Testament, record *New Testament* as a subdivision of the preferred title for the Bible.

6.23.2.9.2 For books of the Catholic or Protestant canon, record the brief citation form of the Authorized Version as a subdivision of the preferred title for the Bible.

If the book is one of a numbered sequence of the same name, record its number after the name as an ordinal numeral. Use a comma to separate the name and the number.

If the resource being described is part of a book (other than a single selection known by its title), add the chapter (in roman numerals) and verse (in arabic numerals). Use inclusive numbering if appropriate. Use commas to separate the name of the book, the number of the chapter, and the number of the verse or verses.

6.23.2.9.3 For the following groups of books, record the name given below as a subdivision of the preferred title for the Bible. ...

Versions (Expressions) of the Bible

AACR2 25.18A11	RDA 6.25.1.4, 6.30.3.2
Bible. $l Latin. $s Vulgate	Bible. $l Latin. $s Vulgate
Bible. $l French. $s Martin. $f 1835	Bible. $l French. $s Martin. $f 1835
Bible. $p N.T. $p Corinthians. $l English. $s Authorized	Bible. $p Corinthians. $l English. $s Authorized
Bible. $l English. $s Smith-Goodspeed	Bible. $l English. $s Smith-Goodspeed
Bible. $p O.T. $p Genesis. $l English. $s Alter-Crumb. $f 2009	Bible. $p Genesis. $l English. $s Alter-Crumb. $f 2009
Bible. $p O.T. $l English. $s Gordon et al. $f 1927	Bible. $p Old Testament. $l English. $s Gordon and others. $f 1927
Bible. $p O.T. $p Psalms. $l Afrikaans. $s Oberholzer et al. $f 2005	Bible. $p Psalms. $l Afrikaans. $s Oberholzer and others. $f 2005

25.18A11. Version

Give a brief form of the name of the version following the name of the language. If the item is in three or more languages, do not add the name of the version.

> **Bible.** *Latin. Vulgate . . .*

> **Bible.** *N.T. Corinthians. English. Authorized . . .*

If the version is identified by the name of the translator, use a short form of the translator's name. If there are two translators, hyphenate their names. If there are more than two, give the name of the first followed by *et al.*

> **Bible.** *English. Lamsa . . .*

> **Bible.** *O.T. Anglo-Saxon. Ælfric . . .*

> **Bible.** *English. Smith-Goodspeed . . .*

6.25.1.4 Record a brief form of the name of the version. If the resource is in three or more languages, do not record the version.

If the version is identified by the name of the translator, use a short form of the translator's name. If there are two translators, hyphenate their names. If there are more than two, use the name of the first followed by *and others*.

Besides the difference between how books of the Bible are named, the only other main difference is the way more than two translators are named: see last two examples in this slide.

25.19B. Use as the uniform title for a theological creed, confession of faith, etc., accepted by one or more denominational bodies a well-established English title if there is one. Otherwise, use a title in the original language.

> **Augsburg Confession**
>
> **Westminster Confession of Faith**
>
> **Nicene Creed**

21.38A. Enter a theological creed, confession of faith, etc., accepted by *more than one* [my emphasis] denominational body under title. When appropriate, use a uniform title as instructed in 25.19B. Make an added entry under the heading for one, two, or three persons or corporate bodies associated with the work and/or item being catalogued. If there are four or more such persons or bodies, do not make added entries.

6.23.2.7 For a theological creed, confession of faith, etc., accepted by one or more denominational bodies, choose as the preferred title a well-established title in the language preferred by the agency creating the data if there is one. Otherwise, use a title in the original language.

6.30.1.4 For a theological creed, confession of faith, etc., construct the authorized access point representing the work using the preferred title for the work, formulated according to the instructions given under 6.23.2.

Variant or Special Text of a Liturgical Work

AACR2 25.22A

If a single term is insufficient to identify the variant text, add a second term (e.g., the name of the editor).

Haggadah (Reform, Guggenheim)

Haggadah (Reform, Seligmann)

RDA 6.30.3.5

If the additions listed under a), b), or c) above are insufficient to identify the variant text, add an additional term (e.g., the name of the editor).

Haggadah (Reform : Cantor)

Haggadah (Reform : Seligmann)

A minor punctuation change in RDA

25.22A. If the item being catalogued contains an authorized or traditional variant or special text of a liturgical work, add in parentheses (in this order of preference):

1) the name of a special rite (e.g., a Latin rite other than the Roman rite for Catholic works; a rite other than the unmodified Ashkenazic rite for Jewish works)

2) the name of the place (e.g., country, diocese) or institution (e.g., monastery) in which the variant is authorized or traditional; if necessary, add both elements, with the institution preceding the place

3) the name of the religious order for which the variant is authorized or traditional.

If a single term is insufficient to identify the variant text, add a second term (e.g., the name of the editor).

> **Haggadah** (*Reform, Guggenheim*)
> Offenbacher Haggadah
> (*Edited by Guggenheim*)
> **Haggadah** (*Reform, Seligmann*)
> Hagada : Liturgie für die häusliche Feier der Sederabende / in deutscher Sprache neu bearbeitet von C. Seligmann

6.30.3.5 If the resource being described contains an authorized or traditional variant or special text of a liturgical work, add to the authorized access point representing the work (in this order of preference):

a) the name of a special rite (e.g., a Latin rite other than the Roman rite for Catholic works; a rite other than the unmodified Ashkenazic rite for Jewish works)

b) the name of the place (e.g., country, diocese) or institution (e.g., monastery) in which the variant is authorized or traditional; if necessary, add both elements, with the institution preceding the place

c) the name of the religious order for which the variant is authorized or traditional.

If the additions listed under a), b), or c) above are insufficient to identify the variant text, add an additional term (e.g., the name of the editor).

> Haggadah (Reform : Cantor)
> *Resource described:* The egalitarian Hagada / by Aviva Cantor
> Haggadah (Reform : Seligmann)
> *Resource described:* Hagada : Liturgie für die häusliche Feier der Sederabende / in deutscher Sprache neu bearbeitet von C. Seligmann